DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 032 174 RC 003 627

By-Harkins, Arthur M.; Woods, Richard G.

Attitudes and Characteristics of Selected Wisconsin Indians.

Minnesota Univ., Minneapolis. Training Center for Community Programs.
Pub Date Jul 69
Note-89p.
EDRS Price MF-$0.50 HC-$4.55
Descriptors-*American Indians, *Attitude Tests, *Community Problems, Depressed Areas (Geographic), Dropouts, Economically Disadvantaged, Educationally Disadvantaged, Employment Opportunities, Family Income, Family Mobility, Females, High School Graduates, *Individual Characteristics, Males, *Socioeconomic Background
Identifiers-Chippewas, Oneidas, Potawatomis, Winnebagos, Wisconsin

Feelings of Indians (Oneidas, Chippewas, Potawatomis, and Winnebagos) on factors of reservation life (education, community living, employment opportunities, and community problems) were surveyed through attitudinal studies conducted at selected Indian reservations in Wisconsin. Reservation families tend to be large, inadequately educated, living in sub-standard houses, and economically depressed. Although the Indians generally agree on the problems of reservation life, they feel a strong attachment to the reservation. It is indicated that prolonged residence in a city does not extinguish the desire to return to the reservation. Faced with the recognized problems, the Indians, particularly the older ones, do not want vast changes in their reservations. Indians attitudes toward industrialization, whether positive or negative, may influence economic development. Profiles of the "typical" male respondent, female respondent, non-high school graduate, and high school graduate are given and statistical data on sociocultural characteristics of the respondents are appended. (DB)

ED032174

RECEIVED
AUG 18 1969
NMSU
E.R.I.C.

TRAINING CENTER for Community Programs

ATTITUDES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SELECTED WISCONSIN INDIANS

University of Minnesota

RC003627

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

ATTITUDES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SELECTED WISCONSIN INDIANS

by

Arthur M. Harkins

and

Richard G. Woods

Training Center for
Community Programs
in coordination with
Office of Community Programs
Center for Urban and Regional Affairs

University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota

July, 1969

The authors wish to acknowledge the invaluable assistance of Miss Ada Deer, Mrs. Veda Stone, District Administrator and Community Services Consultant for the Wisconsin State Department of Health and Social Services, and the late Mr. Arvid Miller, Director of the Great Lakes Intertribal Council Community Action Program during the time of the study. Our particular thanks to the Indian Community Action Program outreach workers who actually gathered the data, and to the many Indian people who gave of their patience and time to talk with these interviewers.

CONTENTS

Introduction. 1
Oneida 1
Red Cliff 2
Potawatomi 3
Lac Courte Oreilles 5
Winnebago 6
Lac du Flambeau 7
Survey Procedures 9
Personal Characteristics 10
Children 10
Residency and Mobility 11
Education 13
Occupation 13
Income 14
Political Participation 15
The "Typical" Male Respondent 16
The "Typical" Female Respondent . - 20
The "Typical" Non-High School Graduate 25
The "Typical" High School Graduate 29
Attitudes 34
Community Spirit 34
Interpersonal Relations 36
Family Responsibility 37
Schools 39
Churches 40
Economic Behavior 42
Local Government 43
Tension Areas 44
Conclusions 47

APPENDIX

MALES AND FEMALES COMBINED
MALES ONLY
FEMALES ONLY
SEX: NO ANSWER
NON-HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
EDUCATION: NO ANSWER

In December, 1967 and January-February, 1968 demographic information was secured from 213 Indian persons living in Wisconsin on four reservations --Oneida, Red Cliff (Chippewa), Potawatomi, and Lac Courte Oreilles (Chippewa) --and from a Winnebago village. Attitudinal data were secured from persons in these locations plus Indians from the Lac du Flambeau (Chippewa) reservation.

Before discussing the results of this survey, it may be useful to set the stage by briefly describing these Wisconsin Indian reservations and communities. A recent comprehensive study of Wisconsin Indians provides the information from which these descriptions are drawn.[1]

Oneida

The Oneida reservation consists of 2,058 tribally-owned acres surrounding the two communities of Hobart and Oneida, near Green Bay. Although it consists of tribal members who live on federal land and those who do not, the Oneida community can be considered as a single group of persons. In 1966 about 20% of the 298 households in the area had been granted land use assignments on 2,400 acres. About 100 families were tenants, renting from Indians and non-Indians, and the rest owned taxable land.

Although the Oneida community is located in a dairy farming region, few of the Oneidas are farmers. In 1965, 56% of the approximately 230 employable men were employed full-time, and the rest were unemployed part or most of the year. Local employment is virtually all seasonal, causing many

---

[1] Erdman, Joyce M. Handbook on Wisconsin Indians. Governor's Commission on Human Rights, State of Wisconsin. Madison, Wisconsin: 1968. 103 pp.

men to seek building and road construction work, truck farming, and dock and grain elevator work in the vicinity of Green Bay. One study showed that 57.7% of 300 Oneida families had an earned income of less than $3,000 per year. Some have permanently moved to Milwaukee, where it was estimated that 700 Oneidas live. On the other hand, some Oneida men work there, but return to the reservation on weekends.

In 1966 the village of Oneida boasted two stores, a filling station and post office, an Episcopal Mission, and a tavern. The homes on the reservation, aside from a few built since World War II, typically lacked central heating, insulation, and space. Approximately half of these homes did not have indoor plumbing, and 51% had no well. During 1966 the federal government and the Oneida Housing Authority authorized the construction of 66 housing units for Oneidas living on non-taxable lands.

There was a total absence of doctors, dentists, and pharmacists in the Oneida area. There was no special contract doctor arrangement or public health nursing service provided.

Oneida children typically took buses to attend public and parochial schools in four school districts. The tribal council had empowered an education committee to promote greater understanding of educational opportunities.

There was no public recreational facility for young people, no community center for tribal government or social events, and no outdoor athletic field.

Red Cliff

Red Cliff Chippewa reservation, located in Bayfield county, overlooks

Madeline Island in Lake Superior. Of 7,321 acres, about 5,000 acres are tribally-owned land, and the rest is to be allotted to the individual tribal members. In 1966, the reservation population was 310 residents, but there was indication that more than 100 Indians were living on non-reservation lands in the area. About one-third of the population was of employable age, and 64% of the reservation residents were 18 years or younger.

Seasonal work engages more than half the Red Cliff Indians. Barge work on Lake Superior, cannery jobs, pulp cutting, and guiding tourists are frequent occupations. New industries in Ashland and Washburn have provided other, more steady employment. In 1965 it was estimated that only 21% of all employable women had jobs.

In 1966 very poor housing existed at Red Cliff. Most of the 55 houses needed major repairs, only 5 houses had indoor plumbing, and fully 33 did not have wells or a nearby water supply. Most houses were crowded and not insulated, and six did not have electricity.

There was no elementary school on the reservation, and children attended school in Bayfield, three miles away. A former parochial school functioned as a community center, but the community had no business establishments.

Potawatomi

The Potawatomi of northern Wisconsin live on scattered and heavily forested lands between Crandon, Laona, Wabena and Townsend, a distance of about 20 miles. The houses are widely dispersed, rather than being grouped into villages, and some of these homes are accessible only by path or trail.

As of 1965, trust land of 11,786 acres accommodated a resident Indian population of about 195. There was allotted land of 640 acres.

The tribe's largest natural resource is timber and, in 1965, Potawatomi loggers cut 65% of the 4,000-cord total, and members of the tribe were employed to cut the balance by non-Indian logging contractors. The seasonal harvesting of crops also provides employment and income. In July the cherry orchards of Door County are worked, and in August there is migration to the potato fields of northern Wisconsin. Summer tourists employ guides and purchase handicraft items to a limited extent. In the fall pine greens are picked to be used as Christmas decorations. In Laona is a sawmill and manufacturing plant which employs some tribal members. In 1966 average annual income of the Potawatomi ranged between $600 and $2,000.

Housing in 1966 consisted of 25 two or three room homes, built in the early 1900s, totally lacking in modern conveniences, very much in need of repair, and frequently badly overcrowded. Only four homes had electricity. The distance from water wells and lack of transportation made water a commodity to be conserved. Housing was considered to be the greatest need of the Potawatomi by the tribal council.

Health care was handled on a flat fee basis by physicians of the Indians' choice through the U. S. Public Health Service, but isolation and lack of transportation often prevented effective medical attention. Simple cleanliness was a major problem because of water shortages, and the incidence of respiratory illness was high.

Good school attendance was brought about partly by the hot lunch program. Because there was very little steady employment, about 75% of the

total Potawatomi population received some form of public assistance for six months out of the year.

Lac Courte Oreilles

About half the original 70,000 acres now remain as the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation, which is home for about 790 Chippewa, most of them living in the small communities of Reserve or New Post.

An active tribal business committee started a cranberry marsh in 1949 with the help of a B. I. A. loan. In 1966 there were 28 acres of beds, an annual payroll of more than $15,000 and employment during harvesting of 30 tribal members. At the close of 1964 a pallet manufacturer began operations at Reserve and by a year later was employing 18 Chippewa. During the summer of 1966 an electronics plant opened at New Post with the ultimate potentiality of being able to hire every employable member of the tribe wanting to work. Skiing activity at Mount Telemark some 25 miles distant has created employment for some Indians throughout the season.

Despite such an optimistic future outlook, there was no year-around employment for all members of the tribe in 1966. A 1965 study revealed estimated annual income of $1,500, receipt of welfare assistance by 35% of the tribal members, and receipt of surplus commodities during the winter by 98% of the population. Summer employment was easy to find because of the tourist business, but winter jobs were scarce.

Houses on the reservation are of frame, shiplap, and tarpaper construction without modern plumbing. Better housing is badly needed, and steps are underway to get it.

Once a week a doctor and a nurse hold a clinic on the reservation, and a contract doctor provides emergency service in Hayward. The tribal business committee strongly encourages students to take advantage of educational opportunities and this encouragement is apparently effective. The tribe owns a school building which accommodates basketball games, Boy Scout meetings, and weekly dances.

Winnebago

Although technically a "reservation", the Winnebago lands in Wisconsin are scattered in ten counties throughout the state. There are 3,849 allotted acres which have such complicated heirship difficulties that they are virtually useless economically. The tribe owns only 40 acres.

In 1966 Winnebagos numbering about 300 were located near Black River Falls in Jackson County, approximately 250 near Wisconsin Dells in Juneau County, nearly 250 around Tomah and La Crosse, about 225 near Wisconsin Rapids in Wood County, and approximately 125 around Wittenberg in Shawano County.

Most Winnebagos depend upon seasonal work for income. Harvesting in the summer months, trapping in the winter, handicraft work throughout the year, highway work, forestry projects, and resort and tourist work all provide seasonal employment. An increasing number of Winnebago find year-around work in small businesses and factories, in construction jobs, in garages, in offices, at the Veterans Hospital, and in the paper industry.

Surveys have indicated that housing in Winnebago communities is poor. Absence of running water, sufficient heat, and adequate window space is common. A 1963 study showed that 20% of Winnebago homes consist of a wigwam or a hogan

made of bent birch saplings covered with tarpaper. Inadequate housing, including overcrowding, seems to be a prime factor contributing to respiratory infections. The tribal business committee considers housing to be a primary need, and efforts are underway to build new units.

No special public health and medical care programs are provided for the Winnebagos. Of course, tribal members receiving welfare are eligible for medical and dental care as are other citizens. The Black River Falls Indian Mission provides annual church-sponsored immunizations and check-ups.

The Winnebago business committee has taken the high school drop-out problem seriously. To combat the problems of the student who cannot study in an overcrowded, poorly lighted home, a supervised study program was started in Black River Falls where, during the 1965-1966 school year, 20 students met in a church basement each night to study. In 1966 it was reported that there had not been a single drop-out in the Wittenberg area for ten years. Special summer educational programs also have been instituted.

Lac du Flambeau

The Lac du Flambeau Reservation in northern Wisconsin consisted of 16,700 acres of tribal land and 13,100 acres of allotted land as of December, 1965. The number of Indian residents in 1966 was 883, and a twelve-member tribal council managed the daily affairs of the community. The reservation's major resource, timber, is managed by the tribal council, and Lac du Flambeau earns more from its forest products than any other Wisconsin reservation. Leasing of tribal land provides additional income for the tribe.

In earlier years marginal income was derived from trapping and wood-cutting during the winter and from harvesting and the tourist business during

the summer. In 1946, an assembly plant for an electric meter manufacturing company was opened on the reservation, and this establishment grew until, in 1966, it employed about 90 Chippewa full-time and had expanded into a plastics operation and a tool-and-die shop. Highway work, jobs at the lumber company, employment in small businesses in Flambeau, all are sources of year-around work. One 1966 survey found 155 permanently employed, 61 temporarily employed, and 14 unemployed from a population of 230 employable adults on the reservation. Unemployment was still a problem during the winter, however, and it was necessary to distribute surplus commodities to about 90 families.

During the summer the Indian Bowl, a 2,500-seat amphitheater on the shores of Lake Interlaken, is the site for twice-weekly performances of authentic Chippewa dances and ceremonials. It has become a well-known entertainment attraction, it provides the dancers with income, and it enables the Chippewa to take special pride in their heritage and culture.

In 1966 an evaluation of housing showed that, of 190 dwelling units, approximately 165 were substandard. The first of 60 new low-rental units were being completed in 1966. The village of Flambeau, where most of the reservation residents live, acquired a public water and sewer system through a joint effort of the U. S. Public Health Service and the tribal council.

A twice-monthly clinic is held on the reservation to meet health needs. The Vilas County public health nurse devotes 40% of her time to the Lac du Flambeau Indians, performing immunization clinics, promoting health programs, testing for diabetes and tuberculosis, and visiting homes. There is special dental care provided for Indian children. The tribal council's education committee has started a drop-out prevention program. Each year at the end of each semester, every high school junior and senior receives $25, which is used

to buy clothes, to attend special school functions, and to participate in senior activities. It seems to serve as a valuable incentive for keeping students in school.

Survey Procedures

The communities and reservations just described were the sites for the administration of socio-economic and attitude questionnaires in late 1967 and early 1968. Questionnaires were administered by community aides from the Community Action Programs in each Indian community. The community aides were trained in the techniques of questionnaire administration by staff members of the Training Center for Community Programs, University of Minnesota.

Unsable demographic questionnaires were obtained from these Indian communities as follows:

Community	N	%
Oneida	99	46.5
Red Cliff	31	14.5
Potawatomi	13	6.1
Lac Courte Oreilles	52	24.4
Winnebago	18	8.5
	213	100.0

Responses from all these communities and for all respondents are combined in the analysis which follows. A complete tabulation of responses is available in the Appendix.

Personal Characteristics

Most of the Indian persons interviewed were female (58.7%), rather than male (39.0%). They were predominantly married persons (65.3%), but there was a minority of those who were single (17.8%), and there were small proportions who were separated (2.8%), divorced (2.8%), and widowed (8.5%). Interviewees were heads of households (49.3%) about as often as they were not (44.6%).

About one-third (32.9%) were age 23 to 40 and another one-third (34.8%) were in the age category 41 to 64. Fewer (11.3%) were from 16 to 23 than were 65 or older (17.8%).

Most of the respondents (43.7%) were affiliated with a New York emigrant tribe (Stockbridge-Munsee, Brotherton and Oneida). Chippewa Indians accounted for the next largest proportion (37.6%), and smaller proportions of respondents identified themselves as Potawatomi (6.6%), Winnebago (7.5%), and "other" (1.4%).

A majority of the respondents (58.2%) classified themselves as having from three-fourths to full Indian blood. Those who said they were from one-half to three-fourths Indian blood accounted for 16.0%, and 20.2% stated that they were from one-fourth to one-half Indian blood. Those reporting less than one-fourth Indian blood accounted for only 0.9%, and 4.7% did not answer the question.

Children

Most of the respondents (78.9%) reported having children; only 15.5% said they had none. The total number of children reported tended to be relatively large--51.2% said they had four or more children, while 28.6% had one, two or three children. Those who reported having children in primary

school accounted for 41.8% of the respondents, while 29.8% said they had children in secondary school.

Residency and Mobility

A large majority of the respondents (71.3%) were born on the reservation or in the community where they were living when included in the survey. An additional one in ten (9.9%) were born on another Wisconsin reservation. Smaller proportions did not answer (8.5%) or said they were born on a Minnesota reservation (1.4%), a Michigan reservation (0.9%), or "other" (8.0%). Similarly, when asked for the reservation or community lived in for the longest time in the past year, 80.2% named the reservation or community in which they were living when interviewed. Those who did not answer the question accounted for 13.2%, and small proportions named another Wisconsin reservation (4.7%), an urban area (0.5%), and "other" (1.4%).

Generally speaking, the respondents were quite stable residents. When asked for the length of time lived at their present address, fully 54.9% specified 10 years and more. For all those who had lived at their present addresses for one year or more, the proportion was 77.9%. Only 18.3% claimed a period of residency less than one year.

The respondents were asked why they had stayed on the reservation or in their home community. The largest proportion (38.0%) had done so because both friends and relatives were there. Those who did so because of friends accounted for only 1.9%, while 6.6% were kept in their community or on the reservation by relatives. Employment anchored 11.3%, other reasons were cited by 15.0%, 5.2% did not know why, and 21.2% did not answer the question.

Inquiry was made about visits to other reservations during the past

year. Most of those surveyed (50.7%) reported no such visits. "Many" visits were reported by 6.6%, "several" by 14.6%, two by 8.9% and one by 7.5%.

When asked for the number of trips made to Green Bay or Milwaukee during the past year, 40.9% answered "none". On the other hand, 35.2% reported "many" trips, and 10.3% said they had made "several" trips. One or two trips were made by 3.3% and 2.3%, respectively.

Those surveyed were asked why they had made trips to cities like Milwaukee, Green Bay and the Twin Cities. Many (42.7%) did not answer the question, including, of course, those who had indicated that they had made no such trips. Chief among the reasons cited for city trips was employment, which accounted for 18.3% of the respondents. Another 13.6% stated that they made trips to cities because both friends and relatives lived there. Smaller proportions gave the responses "can't say" (6.1%), "because relatives are there" (5.6%), "because friends are there" (1.4%) and "because of a family event" (3.8%). Other reasons accounted for 8.5%.

When asked for the length of time they had lived in a city (such as Milwaukee, the Twin Cities, Green Bay or Chicago) during the last move there, 52.6% did not answer or reported no move. Those who said they had spent less than one year in a city during their last move accounted for 11.4%, while 36.1% reported that they had spent one year or more. A large minority (13.6%) had lived 10 years and more in a city. The respondents also were asked for the total length of time they had lived in a city counting their last move and all previous times lived there before. More than half (57.8%) did not answer or reported no time lived in a city. Only 5.5% said they had spent less than one year total in a city, while 36.7% reported living there one year or more. Those who had lived 10 years or more represented 17.9% of the respondents.

Education

Most of the respondents (69.9%) were not high school graduates, but about one-fourth (26.3%) had completed high school.

Many respondents (38.5%) did not know or did not answer when asked for the amount of education completed by their fathers. However, 55.3% said that their fathers were not high-school graduates. Only 6.2% reported that their fathers were high-school graduates or better.

The pattern of responses to an inquiry about the educational achievement of the respondents' mothers was similar to that just described. More than one-third (35.2%) did not answer or did not know when asked about their mothers' education. Most (56.9%) said that their mothers had not completed high school, and only 8% reported having high-school graduate mothers.

Occupation

Almost half the respondents (45.0%) said they had no occupation or did not answer the question. One-fourth (25.4%) reported unskilled work, while semi-skilled and skilled work were reported by 9.9% and 8.0%, respectively. Clerical work was reported by 7%, and 4.8% cited professional work.

About half (51.2%) reported no occupation for their spouses or did not answer the question. Unskilled work was specified for 24.4% of the respondents' spouses. Semi-skilled and skilled work accounted for 9.9% and 7%, respectively. Only 2.8% of the respondents had spouses doing clerical work, and 4.7% said their spouses were engaged in a type of professional work.

When asked about their father's occupation, one-third (33.4%) did not answer or answered "none". Most (46.1%) said their fathers had been employed at unskilled work. Those whose fathers were skilled workmen accounted for

10.3%, and smaller proportions of respondents said their fathers were semi-skilled workers (5.6%), clerical employees (2.3%), or skilled professionals (2.3%).

The respondents were asked to specify what kind of training program, if any, they would like to have. About one-fourth (24.4%) did not answer the question, and another one-fourth (25.4%) said they did not care or wanted no such training. Training for unskilled work and semi-skilled work was attractive to 5.2% and 6.1%, respectively. Skilled work training programs were the choice of 17.9%, and 10.3% chose training in clerical occupations. Training for skilled professional work, the highly skilled professions, and the learned professions was chosen by 7.0%, 2.3%, and 1.4%, respectively.

Military service, which sometimes provides training appropriate for a civilian career, was reported by approximately one-fifth (21.6%) of the respondents. About one-tenth of those surveyed (10.3%) enjoyed the benefits and protections of union membership.

Income

When asked for an approximate annual income, 23.5% of the respondents did not answer the question. Those who earned $2,999 or less represented 48.8% of the respondents, while 27.7% earned $3,000 or more per year.

A large proportion (63.3%) stated that harvesting wild rice had not been a useful source of income recently; only 5.2% said that it had been. A surprisingly large 31.5% did not answer the question.

Most of the Indian persons surveyed (56.4%) did not have telephones, but more than one-third (37.6%) did.

Political Participation

One-fifth (21.6%) did not answer when asked for the last time they had voted in a reservation or tribal election. About half (48.9%) had voted within the past year. Those who said they had voted in a reservation or tribal election over a range of time from the past two or three years to "sometime" in the distant or indefinite past accounted for 18.3% of the respondents. Only 11.3% reported that they had never voted in such an election.

The foregoing summary described the characteristics of all respondents. Another way to view the results of this study is to compare and contrast male respondents with female respondents. There are tables in the Appendix by sex, but it may be useful at this point to characterize the "typical" male respondent and the "typical" female respondent.

The "typical" male respondent (N=83):

Was a member of a New York emigrant tribe (Stockbridge-Munsee, Brotherton, Oneida), or	37.4%	
Was Chippewa	36.1	
		73.5%
Was in the age range		
23 to 40, or	30.1	
41 to 64	38.6	
		68.7
Was married		68.7
Was head of a household		80.7
Had from three-fourths to full Indian blood		61.4
Reported having children		77.1
Had four or more children		54.1
Did not report children in primary school		56.7
Did not report children in secondary school		72.3
Was born on the reservation or in the community where he was living when interviewed		72.3
Had lived for the longest period of time during the past year on the reservation or in the community in which he was living when interviewed		80.7
Had lived at his present address		
1 to 9 years, or	26.4	
10 years or more	60.3	
		86.7
Had remained on the reservation or in his home community because both friends and relatives were there, or	38.6	
employment was there	16.9	
		55.5
Had made no visits to other reservations during the year		51.8

Had made a trip to Green Bay or Milwaukee at least once during the past year		51.7%
Had made trips to cities like Milwaukee, Green Bay, or the Twin Cities		
for employment purposes, or	22.9%	
because both friends and relatives were there, or	14.5	
because relatives were there, or	4.8	
because of a family event, or	2.4	
for "other reasons", or	8.4	
but could not say why	3.6	
		56.6
Had lived in a city during his last move there for		
less than one year, or	16.8	
one to nine years, or	19.2	
ten years or more	15.7	
		51.7
Was not a high school graduate		68.7
Reported that his father was not a high school graduate		50.6
Reported that his mother was not a high school graduate		55.3
Reported his occupation as		
unskilled work, or	30.1	
semi-skilled work,or	13.3	
skilled work	16.9	
		60.3
Reported his spouse's occupation as		
none, or	39.8	
unskilled work	13.3	
		53.1
Reported his father's occupation as		
unskilled work	42.2	
skilled work	19.3	
		61.5
When asked for the kind of training program, if any, he would like to have, replied		
"none" or "don't care", or	19.3	
unskilled or semi-skilled work, or	14.4	
skilled work,or	26.5	
professional work	9.6	
		69.8

Reported active duty in the military service	49.4%
Was not a union member	56.6
Reported an approximate annual income of less than $3,000	50.7
Said that harvesting wild rice had not been a useful source of income recently	65.1
Did not have a telephone	65.1
Had voted in a reservation or tribal election during the past year	51.9

This summary shows that the "typical" male Wisconsin Indian in the survey was a three-quarters to full blood Chippewa or member of a New York emigrant tribe. He was a married head of a household between the ages of 23 and 64. He reported having four or more children, but tended not to report children in primary or secondary schools, suggesting that he either had young, pre-school children or children who were no longer in school.

He was born on the reservation or in the community where he was living when interviewed, and that is where he had lived during the past year. He had lived at his present address from one to ten years or more, and he had remained on the reservation or in his home community because both friends and relatives were there or because employment was there. He had not visited other reservations during the year, but had made at least one trip to Gree Bay or Milwaukee. He reported he had made trips to cities like Milwaukee, Green Bay or the Twin Cities for employment purposes, because friends and/or relatives were there, or because of a family event. His residence in a city during his last move there ranged from less than one year to ten years or more.

He was not a high school graduate, and he reported that his father and his mother were not high school graduates.

He had an occupation that was unskilled, semi-skilled, or skilled, and he reported that his wife was either unemployed or employed at unskilled work. His father's occupation was unskilled or skilled work. When asked for the kind of training program, if any, he would like to have, he specified training leading to unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled, or professional work. He reported that he had had active duty in the military service, but he was not a union member.

His income tended to be less than $3,000, and he said that harvesting wild rice had not been a useful source of income recently. A further indication of his limited income was the fact that he said he did not have a telephone.

He reported that he had voted in a reservation or a tribal election during the past year.

The "typical" female respondent (N=125)[1]:

Was a member of a New York emigrant tribe (Stockbridge-Munsee, Brotherton, Oneida), or	47.2%	
Was Chippewa	40.0	
		87.2%
Was in the age range		
23 to 40, or	36.0	
41 to 64	33.6	
		69.6
Was married		65.6
Was not the head of a household		64.8
Had from three-fourths to full Indian blood		56.0
Reported having children		81.6
Had four or more children		50.4
Did not report children in primary school		58.4
Did not report children in secondary school		69.6
Was born on the reservation or in the community where she was living when interviewed		71.2
Had lived for the longest period of time during the past year on the reservation or in the community in which she was living when interviewed		80.8
Had lived at her present address		
1 to 9 years, or	20.0	
10 years or more	53.6	
		73.6

---

[1] The previously reported total number of males and females (213) included 5 persons for whom sex is not known. Hence, the sum of males and females in these "typical" profiles is 208.

Had remained on the reservation or in her home community because		
both friends and relatives were there, or	37.6%	
employment was there, or	8.0	
other reasons	18.4	
		64.0%
Had made no visits to other reservations during the year		51.2
Had made a trip to Green Bay or Milwaukee at least once during the past year		50.4
Had made trips to cities like Milwaukee, Green Bay, or the Twin Cities		
for employment purposes, or	16.0	
because both friends and relatives were there, or	10.8	
because relatives were there, or	5.6	
for "other reasons", or	8.8	
but could not say why	8.0	
		49.2
Had lived in a city during her last move there for		
less than one year, or	8.0	
one to nine years, or	24.0	
ten years or more	12.8	
		44.8
Was not a high school graduate		71.2
Reported that her father was not a high school graduate		59.2
Reported that her mother was not a high school graduate		59.2
Reported her occupation as		
none, or	44.8	
unskilled work, or	20.8	
semi-skilled work, or	8.0	
clerical work	5.6	
		79.2
Reported her spouse's occupation as		
unskilled work, or	32.0	
semi-skilled work, or	13.6	
skilled work	8.8	
		54.4

Reported her father's occupation as		
unskilled work, or	48.0%	
semi-skillled work, or	8.8	
skilled work	4.8	
		61.6%
When asked for the kind of training program, if any, she would like to have, replied		
"none" or "don't care", or	29.6	
skilled work, or	12.8	
clerical work, or	11.2	
skilled professional work	8.0	
		61.6
Did not report active duty in the military service		72.8
Was not a union member		69.6
Reported an approximate annual income of less than $3,000		48.0
Said that harvesting wild rice had not been a useful source of income recently		64.0
Did not have a telephone		52.8
Had voted in a reservation or tribal election during the past year.		64.8

The "typical" female Wisconsin Indian in this survey was a three-quarters to full blood Chippewa or member of a New York emigrant tribe. She was married and not the head of a household, and she was between the ages of 23 and 64. She reported having four or more children, but tended not to report children in primary or secondary schools, suggesting that she either had young, pre-school children or children who were no longer in school.

Whe was born on the reservation or in the community where she was living when interviewed, and that is where she had lived during the past year. She had lived at her present address from one to ten years or more, and she had remained on the reservation or in her home community because both friends and

relatives were there, because employment was there,or because of other reasons. She had not visited other reservations during the year, but had made at least one trip to Green Bay or Milwaukee. She reported that she had made trips to cities like Milwaukee, Green Bay, or the Twin Cities for employment purposes, Because friends and/or relatives were there, or because of other reasons. Her residence in a city during her last move there ranged from less than one year to ten years or more.

She was not a high school graduate, and she reported that her father and her mother were not high school graduates.

She either had no occupation or had one which was unskilled, semi-skilled, or clerical work, and she reported that her husband's occupation was unskilled, semi-skilled, or skilled work. Her father's occupation was unskilled, semi-skilled, or skilled work. When asked for the kind of training program, if any, she would like to have, she either specified "none," or chose training leading to skilled, clerical or skilled professional work. She reported no prior active duty in the military service and she was not a union member.

She tended to report an annual income of less than $3,000, and she said that harvesting wild rice had not been a useful source of income recently. A further indication of her limited income was the fact that she said she did not have a telephone.

She reported that she had voted in a reservation or tribal election during the past year.

Summary

Perhaps the most strking aspects of these two profiles is their extensive similarity. Males tended to be heads of households, and females were

not. Males had blue-collar jobs, while females reported either no occupation or one which was blue-collar or clerical. Males desired training for all levels of blue-collar work and for professional work. Females wanted training for skilled, clerical or skilled professional work, suggesting a somewhat higher aspiration level. Males reported active duty in the military, while females did not.

In all other respects the two profiles were essentially alike.

A third way to review the study results is to compare non high school graduates with high school graduates. Once again, there are tables in the Appendix by eduation attainment, but profiles ot the "typical" non-high-school graduate and the "typical" high school graduate may serve to emphasize the highlights of those data.

The "typical" non-high-school graduate (N=149):

Was female		59.7%
Was a member of a New York emigrant tribe (Stockbridge-Munsee, Brotherton, Oneida) or	42.3%	
Was Chippewa	39.6	
		81.9
Was in the age range 23 to 40, or	32.9	
41 to 64	34.9	
		67.8
Was married		66.4
Was head of a household		51.7
Had from three-fourths to full Indian blood		59.1
Reported having children		81.9
Had four or more children		55.7
Did not report children in primary school		59.1
Did not report children in secondary school		72.5
Was born on the reservation or in the community where she was living when interviewed		74.5
Had lived for the longest period of time during the past year on the reservation or in the community in which she was living when interviewed		80.5
Had lived at her present address one to nine years, or	22.2	
ten years or more	57.7	
		79.9
Had remained on the reservation or in her home community because both friends and relatives were there, or	42.3	
employment was there	13.4	
		55.7

Had made no visits to other reservations during the year		55.7%
Was about as likely to have made at least one trip to Green Bay or Milwaukee during the past year	47.0%	
as she was to have made none	43.6	
		90.6
Had made trips to cities like Milwaukee, Green Bay, or the Twin Cities		
for employment purposes, or	14.8	
because both friends and relatives were there, or	13.4	
for "other" reasons, or	10.1	
because relatives were there, or	7.4	
because of a family event, or	3.4	
but would not say why	4.7	
		53.8
Had lived in a city during her last move there		
less than one year, or	10.1	
one to nine years, or	19.5	
ten years or more	13.4	
		43.0
Reported that her father was not a high school graduate		59.1
Reported that her mother was not a high school graduate		59.7
Reported her occupation as		
none, or	38.9	
unskilled work, or	26.8	
semi-skilled work, or	8.7	
skilled work	9.4	
		83.8
Reported her spouse's occupation as		
none, or	27.5	
unskilled work, or	28.9	
semi-skilled work, or	9.4	
skilled work	7.4	
		73.2
Reported her father's occupation as		
none, or	17.4	
unskilled work	50.3	
		67.7

When asked for the kind of training program, if any, she would like to have, replied		
"none" or "don't care", or	31.5%	
skilled work	20.1	51.6%
Did not report active duty in the military service		61.7
Was not a union member		63.1
Reported an approximate annual income of less than $3,000		55.0
Said that harvesting wild rice had not been a useful source of income recently		61.7
Did not have a telephone		60.4
Had voted in a reservation or tribal election during the past year		53.0

The "typical" non-high-school graduate Wisconsin Indian in this survey was a female who was a three-quarters to full blood Chippewa or member of a New York emigrant tribe. She was married, the head of a household, and she was between the ages of 23 and 64. She reported having four or more children, but tended not to report children in primary or secondary schools, suggesting that she either had young, pre-school children or children who were no longer in school.

She was born on the reservation or in the community where she was living when interviewed, and that is where she had lived during the past year. She had lived at her present address from one to ten years and more, and she had remained on the reservation or in her home community because both friends and relatives were there or because employment was there. She had not visited other reservations during the year, and was about as likely to have made at least one trip to Green Bay or Milwaukee during the past year as she was to

have made none. She reported that she had made trips to cities like Milwaukee, Green Bay or the Twin Cities for employment puoposes, because friends and/or relatives were there, because of a family event, or for "other" reasons. Her residence in a city during her last move there ranged from less than one year to ten years or more.

She reported that both her father and her mother were not high school graduates.

She either had no occupation or had one that was unskilled, semi-skilled or skilled and she reported that her husband either had no occupation or had one which was unskilled, semi-skilled or skilled. Her father either had no occupation or was employed at unskilled work. When asked for the kind of training program, if any, she would like to have, she either replied "none" or specified . training leading to skilled work. She did not report active duty in the military service, and she was not a union member.

Her income tended to be less than $3,000, and she said that harvesting wild rice had not been a useful source of income recently. A further indication of her limited income was the fact that she said she did not have a telephone.

She reported that she had voted in a reservation or a tribal election during the past year.

The "typical" high school graduate (N=56)[1]:

Was female		58.9%
Was a member of a New York emigrant tribe (Stockbridge-Munsee, Brotherton, Oneida) or	51.8%	
Was Chippewa	32.1	
		83.9
Was in the age range 23 to 40, or	35.7	
41 to 64	37.5	
		73.2
Was married		64.3
Was not head of a household		50.0
Had from three-fourths to full Indian blood		57.1
Reported having children		75.0
Had three or more children		59.0
Did not report children in primary school		51.8
Did not report children in secondary school		60.7
Was born on the reservation or in the community where she was living when interviewed		64.3
Had lived for the longest period of time during the past year on the reservation or in the community in which she was living when interviewed		80.4
Had lived at her present address one to nine years, or	28.5	
ten years and more	44.6	
		73.1

[1] The previously reported total number of respondents (213) included 8 persons for whom educational attainment is not known. Hence, the sum of high school graduates and non-high-school graduates in these "typical" profiles is 205.

Had remained on the reservation or in her home community because		
both friends and relatives were there, or	28.6%	
because employment was there, or	7.1	
because relatives were there, or	7.1	
"other" reasons	16.1	
		58.9%
Had visited other reservations during the year		
once, or	5.4	
twice, or	21.4	
several times, or	25.0	
many times	7.1	
		58.9
Had made at least one trip to Green Bay or Milwaukee during the past year		67.9
Had made trips to cities like Milwaukee, Green Bay, or the Twin Cities		
for employment purposes, or	30.3	
because both friends and relatives were there, or	16.1	
but could not say why	8.9	
		55.3
Had lived in a city during her last move there for		
less than one year, or	16.0	
one to nine years, or	33.9	
ten years or more	16.1	
		66.0
Reported that her father was not a high school graduate		50.0
Reported that her mother was not a high school graduate		53.6
Reported her occupation as		
unskilled work, or	17.9	
semi-skilled work, or	14.3	
clerical work	17.9	
		50.1
Reported that her spouse's occupation as		
none, or	17.9	
unskilled work, or	12.5	
semi-skilled work, or	10.7	
skilled professional work	10.7	
		51.8

Reported her father's occupation as		
unskilled work, or	33.9%	
semi-skilled work, or	8.9	
skilled work	21.4	
		64.2%
When asked for the kind of training program, if any, she would like to have, replied		
skilled work, or	14.3	
clerical work, or	21.4	
skilled professional work	16.1	
		51.8
Did not report active duty in the military service		58.9
Was not a union member		64.3
Reported an approximate annual income of more than $3,000		46.4
Said that harvesting wild rice had not been a useful source of income recently		66.1
Was about as likely to have a telephone as	48.2	
not to have one	46.4	
		94.6
Had voted in a reservation or tribal election		
during the past year, or	41.1	
within the past two or three years	10.7	
		51.8

The "typical" high school graduate Wisconsin Indian in this survey was a female who was a three-quarters to full blood Chippewa or member of a New York emigrant tribe. She was married, was not the head of a household, and was between the ages of 23 and 64. She reported having three or more children, but tended not to report children in primary or secondary schools, suggesting that she either had young, pre-school children or children who were no longer in school.

She was born on the reservation or in the community where she was living when interviewed, and that is where she had lived during the past year. She had lived at her present address from one to ten years and more, and she had remained on the reservation or in her home community because friends and/or relatives were there, because employment was there, or because of other reasons. She had visited other reservations during the year at least once, and she had made at least one trip to Green Bay or Milwaukee during the past year. She reported that she had made trips to cities like Milwaukee, Green Bay or the Twin Cities for employment purposes or because friends and relatives were there. Her residence in a city during her last move there ranged from less than one year to ten years or more.

She reported that both her mother and her father were not high school graduates.

She had an unskilled, semi-skilled or clerical occupation, and she reported that her husband either had no occupation or had one which was unskilled, semi-skilled or skilled professional. Her father's occupation was unskilled, semi-skilled, or skilled. When asked for the kind of training program, if any, she would like to have, she specified training leading to skilled, clerical or skilled professional work. She did not report active duty in the military service, and she was not a union member.

Her income tended to be more than $3,000, and she said that harvesting wild rice had not been a useful source of income recently. She was about as likely to have a telephone as not to have one.

She reported that she had voted in a reservation or tribal election during the past year or within the past two or three years.

When compared, these two profiles based on educational experience indicate some interesting differences in socio-economic characteristics and mobility.

Non-high-school graduates were heads of households, while high school graduates were note. High school graduates reported having three or more children, while non-high-school graduates reported having four or more children. Non-high-school graduates had not visited other reservations during the year, but high school graduates had done so. High school graduates were more likely than non-high-school graduates to have made at least one trip to Green Bay or Milwaukee during the past year. Occupations held by high school graduates and their spouses were at a higher level than was the case with non-high-school graduates and their spouses. Fathers of high school graduates, when compared with the fathers of non-high-school graduates, were more likely to have occupations and the occupations held tended to be more skilled. Higher aspirations on the part of high school graduates were reflected in preferences for training in higher skill-level jobs. The income reported by high school graduates was noticeably above that reported by non-high-school graduates.

In other respects, the two profiles were essentially similar.

Attitudes

A separate attitude questionnaire was administered to the same subjects plus Indian respondents from the Lac du Flambeau (Chippewa) reservation. The questionnaire contained 40 statements which can be grouped into eight categories of five statements each. The categories deal with community spirit, interpersonal relations, family responsibility, schools, churches, economic behavior, local government and tension areas. Usable attitude questionnaires were obtained from the Indian communities as follows:

Community	N	%
Oneida	99	39.4
Red Cliff (Chippewa)	31	12.4
Potawatomi	10	3.9
Lac Courte Oreilles (Chippewa)	55	21.9
Winnebago Communities	15	6.0
Lac du Flambeau (Chippewa)	41	16.3
	251	99.9

Responses from all these communities and for all respondents are combined in the analysis which follows.

Community Spirit

	SA	A	U	D	SD
1. A lot of people in this community think they are too good for you.	13.2	25.5	11.2	42.3	8.0
2. People in this community won't work together to get things done for the community.	17.2	46.2	15.2	17.6	4.0
3. The community tries hard to help its young people along.	10.8	50.2	16.0	17.2	6.0

	SA	A	U	D	SD
4. The people as a rule mind their own business in this community.	4.4	44.7	19.5	20.7	10.8
5. No one seems to care much how this community looks.	10.0	22.7	19.9	41.1	6.4

These statements produced responses indicative both of positive and negative aspects of community spirit. On the balance, the respondents disagreed with the negative first statement. While 38.7% agreed or strongly agreed with "A lot of people in this community think they are too good for you", half (50.3%) disagreed or strongly disagreed.

The negative statement, "People in this community won't work together to get things done for the community", prompted "strongly agree" and "agree" responses from 63.4% of those surveyed, while only 21.6% disagreed or strongly disagreed.

A positive statement, "The community tries hard to help its young people along" drew "strongly agree" and "agree" answers from most (61.0%) of the respondents. Only 23.2% responded in the two "disagree" categories.

Another positive statement, "The people as a rule mind their own business in this community" produced responses slightly balanced in favor of agreement (49.1%). Those who strongly disagreed and disagreed constituted 31.5%.

The final statement, "No one seems to care much how this community looks", a negative statement, produced disagreement (47.5%) more often than agreement (32.7%).

∴ In sum, these responses suggest a perception of community spirit which is generally positive, although there is an indication that respondents

find a lack of cooperative effort on behalf of community betterment. The community is seen as being equalitarian, helpful to its youth, non-interfering, and concerned about its appearance.

Interpersonal Relations

	SA	A	U	D	SD
1. Real friends are hard to find in this community.	10.8	27.1	13.6	40.3	8.4
2. Almost everyone in this community is polite and courteous with you.	7.6	55.1	14.0	18.7	4.8
3. People are generally critical of others in this community.	12.0	46.7	24.3	15.6	1.6
4. The people in this community give you a bad name if you insist on being different.	8.8	33.1	26.4	27.1	4.8
5. I feel very much that I belong in this community.	15.6	57.9	19.1	5.2	2.4

Responses to these statements suggest both positive and negative feelings about interpersonal relations. In general, respondents disagreed (48.7%) with the negative first statement, "Real friends are hard to find in this community". Those who agreed represented 37.9% of the total.

The second statement, "Almost everyone in this community is polite and courteous with you", is a positive expression which attracted a 62.7% "strongly agree" and "agree" response. Only 23.5% disagreed.

A negative statement, "People are generally critical of others in this community" drew a large proportion (58.7%) of "strongly agree" and "agree" answers. Only 17.2% responded in the two disagreement categories.

Another negative statement, "The people in this community give you a bad name if you insist on being different" elicited a somewhat affirmative response, over-all. Four out of ten (41.9%) "strongly agreed" and "agreed" with the statement, while 31.9% "disagreed" and "strongly disagreed".

A positive expression, "I feel very much that I belong in this community" attracted sizeable (73.5%) "strongly agree" and "agree" answers. Only 7.6% chose the two disagreement categories.

Once again, the over-all portrait of interpersonal relations suggested by these responses is positive. The community is perceived as being friendly, cordial, and a place where one "belongs",but it is also seen as the source of interpersonal criticism and of pressures to conform.

Family Responsibility

	SA	A	U	D	SD
1. Families in this community keep their children under control.	2.8	23.5	20.0	38.3	15.6
2. Parents in this community teach their children to respect other people's rights and property.	2.0	33.5	16.4	33.5	14.8
3. In this community folks are unconcerned about what their kids do so long as they keep out of trouble.	12.0	53.4	16.8	13.2	4.8
4. Most people in this community get their families to Sunday School or church on Sunday.	2.8	39.9	21.5	27.9	8.0
5. If their children keep out of the way, parents in this community are satisfied to let them do whatever they want to do.	12.0	36.3	22.3	22.3	7.2

These statements elicited responses suggesting predominantly negative indications of family responsibility. The positive first statement, "Families in this community keep their children under control", drew "disagree" and "strongly disagree" responses from more than half (53.9%) of those interviewed. Those who strongly agreed or agreed with the statement represented 26.3%.

Another positive statement, "Parents in this community teach their children to respect other people's rights and property", prompted strong disagreement or disagreement from 48.3%, while 35.5% answered "strongly agree" or "agree".

On the other hand, a negative statement, "In this community folks are unconcerned about what their kids do so long as they keep out of trouble" attracted a sizeable "strongly agree" and "agree" response (65.4%), and only 18.0% responded in the two disagreement categories.

The positive statement, "Most people in this community get their families to Sunday School or church on Sunday", caused 42.7% to respond in the two agreement categories, while 35.9% strongly disagreed or disagreed.

Finally, the negative statement, "If their children keep out of the way, parents in this community are satisfied to let them do whatever they want to do", led 48.3% to "strongly agree" or "agree"· only 29.5% chose disagreement.

Thus, the respondents generally reported that control of children is not successful, that children do not respect others' rights and property, and that parents are permissive and unconcerned about what their children do so long as they avoid trouble and keep out of the way. There was a slight tendency to picture church attendance as a characteristic part of family life.

Schools

	SA	A	U	D	SD
1. Schools in this community do a poor job of preparing young people for life.	8.0	26.3	20.3	31.9	13.6
2. Schools in this community do a good job of preparing students for college.	7.2	37.5	32.5	15.6	7.2
3. High school graduates in this community take an active interest in making their community a better place in which to live.	2.4	23.1	27.5	38.3	8.8
4. Many young people in this community do not finish high school.	14.4	59.0	10.8	13.2	2.7
5. Most of the students in this community learn to read and write well.	13.6	65.8	10.8	7.2	2.8

Responses to these statements reveal positive and negative attributes of the schools. The negative first statement, "Schools in this community do a poor job of preparing young people for life", led a large proportion of respondents (45.5%) to strongly disagree or disagree, while 34.3% chose the two agreement categories.

Another large percentage of those interviewed (44.7%) strongly agreed or agreed with the positive statement, "Schools in this community do a good job of preparing students for college"; only 22.8% elected the two disagreement choices.

The positive statement, "High school graduates in this community take an active interest in making their community a better place in which to live", did not receive much support. Almost half (47.1%) chose the two

disagreement categories, while 25.5% strongly agreed or agreed.

A large majority (73.4%) agreed that "Many young people in this community do not finish high school". Only 15.6% felt that disagreement with the statement was justified.

A very large proportion of respondents (79.4%) agreed and strongly agreed that "Most of the students in this community learn to read and write well", while only 10.0% chose the two disagreement categories.

In general, then, these Indian respondents saw their schools as doing a good job of preparing the young for life and for college, and they felt that basic reading and writing skills were effectively learned by students. On the other hand, they observed that there were many school drop-outs and that those who did graduate from high school often were not interested in bettering their community. Although the number of questions is small, there is the hint that these respondents find the schools to be functioning effectively, but are disappointed in the responses their young people are making.

Churches

	SA	A	U	D	SD
1. The different churches in this community cooperate well.	10.8	54.7	21.5	8.8	4.4
2. Most of our church people forget the meaning of the word brotherhood when they get out of churches in this community.	14.0	45.9	20.7	17.6	2.0
3. The churches in this community are good for better community life,	11.2	61.4	19.1	5.6	2.8

	SA	A	U	D	SD
4. Every church in this community wants to be the biggest and most impressive in this community.	3.2	17.9	33.1	39.1	6.7
5. Most churchgoers in this community do not practice what they preach.	12.0	36.3	22.3	22.3	7.2

A large proportion of those interviewed (65.5%) agreed with the positive statement that "The different churches in this community cooperate well". A small percentage (13.2%) disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement.

On the other hand, there was substantial agreement (59.9%) with the negative statement, "Most of our church people forget the meaning of the word brotherhood when they get out of churches in this community". About one-fifth (19.6%) choose the two disagreement categories.

A very large percentage (72.6%) agreed that "The churches in this community are good for better community life", while a very small proportion (8.4%) disagreed.

About half (45.8%) strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement, "Every church wants to be the biggest and most impressive in this community", and 21.1% elected the two agreement choices.

Finally, about half (48.3%) agreed that "Most churchgoers in this community do not practice what they preach", while 29.5% disagreed or strongly disagreed.

In sum, churches are seen as being cooperative, an asset to community life, and not overly concerned with becoming big and impressive. Churchgoers,

on the other hand, are perceived as being hypocritical. Once again, there seems to be appreciation for the institution, but disillusionment with those who attend it.

Economic Behavior

	SA	A	U	D	SD
1. Businesses deal fairly with everyone in this community.	7.2	50.3	19.9	15.2	7.6
2. Everyone in this community tries to take advantage of you.	2.8	10.8	21.5	55.9	9.2
3. A few people in this community make all the money.	4.0	27.9	27.9	34.7	5.6
4. The people here in this community are all penny-pinchers.	2.0	8.4	26.3	50.7	12.8
5. Employers in this community expect their help to live on low wages.	20.7	41.5	21.1	14.4	2.4

A majority of the Indian persons interviewed (57.7%) agreed that "Businesses deal fairly with everyone in this community"; less than half that proportion (22.8%) chose to disagree or strongly disagree.

A similar majority (65.1%) disagreed with the negative statement, "Everyone in this community tries to take advantage of you", while only 13.6% agreed or strongly agreed.

The negative statement, "A few people in this community make all the money" prompted responses slightly balanced toward disagreement. Those who disagreed or strongly disagreed represented 40.3% while 31.9% chose the two agreement categories.

Substantial disagreement (63.5%) was found with the statement, "The people here in this community are all penny-pinchers". Only 10.4% agreed or strongly agreed.

Most respondents (62.2%) agreed that "Employers in this community expect their help to live on low wages", while 16.8% disagreed.

In general, the perception of the economic behavior of businesses and individuals in the community was a positive one. An important exception was the strong feeling that wages were too low, a feeling reinforced by the income data reported earlier.

Local Government

	SA	A	U	D	SD
1. Some people in this community "get by with murder" while others get in trouble for anything they do.	10.8	54.7	21.5	8.8	4.4
2. This community lacks real leaders.	14.4	42.7	19.9	19.6	3.6
3. The town council runs this community to suit itself.	7.2	29.5	38.7	19.1	5.6
4. A few people have politics in this community well sewed up.	7.2	25.1	37.1	25.5	5.2
5. The town council gets very little done for this community.	13.2	27.1	29.1	27.1	3.6

A generally neutral and negative attitude toward local government is suggested by these responses.

There was considerable agreement (65.5%) with the negative statement,

"Some people in this community 'get by with murder' while others get in trouble for anything they do", while only 13.2% strongly disagreed or disagreed.

Another negative statement, "This community lacks real leaders", also attracted many who strongly agreed or agreed (57.1%). Less than half that proportion (23.2%) elected the two disagreement categories.

Most responses (38.7%) to the third negative statement, "The town council runs this community to suit itself", were "undecided". However, more agreed (36.7%) than disagreed (24.7%) with the statement.

A fourth negative statement, "A few people have politics in this community well sewed up", drew a 37.1% "undecided" response. About as many respondents agreed (32.3%) as disagreed (30.7%) with the statement.

The final negative statement, "The town council gets very little done for this community", attracted 40.3% who strongly agreed and agreed, and 30.7% who chose the two disagreement categories.

In sum, local government was perceived by most of these respondents as inequitable and leadership was seen as deficient. Many viewed local government as running the community for its own benefit, but an almost identical proportion was not sure. There was no consensus about the assertion that politics were controlled by a few, but there was a slight indication that local government was perceived as being ineffective.

Tension Areas

	SA	A	U	D	SD
1. This community is very peaceful and orderly.	6.8	41.1	19.5	21.9	10.8

	SA	A	U	D	SD
2. People in this community show good judgment.	3.6	33.9	33.1	23.9	5.6
3. Too many young people in this community get into difficulties with sex and drinking.	24.3	48.7	13.6	8.0	5.6
4. You must spend lots of money to be accepted in this community.	2.8	11.2	22.3	49.9	14.0
5. You are out of luck in this community if you happen to be of the wrong race or nationality.	8.4	14.8	23.5	43.1	10.4

A generally positive reading emerges from the answers to these statements. Only one statement produced a negative indication.

The positive statement, "This community is very peaceful and orderly", attracted agreement from almost half of the respondents (47.9%). Less than one-third (32.7%) strongly disagreed or disagreed.

Another positive statement,"People in this community show good judgment", yielded only a slight balance in favor of agreement (37.5%); 29.5% disagreed or sttongly disagreed.

There was substantial agreement (73.0%) with the negative statement, "Too many people in this community get into difficulties with sex and drinking". Only 13.6% responded in the two disagreement categories.

The negative statement, "Yuou must spend lots of money to be accepted in this community" brought heavy disagreement (63.9%). Few (14.0%) agreed or strongly agreed.

Most respondents (53.5%) disagreed with the negative statement, "You

are out of luck in this community if you happen to be of the wrong race or nationality", About half that proportion (23.2%) strongly agreed or agreed with the statement.

In general, then, the community was seen as being peaceful, accepting, and open to those of varying races and nationalities. There was a slight tendency to view community members as exercising good judgment, although the tendency was not strong. However, there was a strong perception that young people have much trouble with sex and drinking.

Conclusions

1. Although there is socio-economic variability within the group of Wisconsin Indian communities studied, the general configuration is one of a poor, rural people who are inadequately educated, employed and housed. Individual families are large, and they live either in total isolation or in small communities having insufficient resources to provide adequate economic, social and recreational advantages. Generally depressed living conditions are reflected in special health problems, and consistent, appropriate health care is not always available.

2. Even in such economically-depressed settings as the communities studied here, there are indications that those Indians who have more education have somewhat smaller families and benefit in terms of higher aspirations, higher-level jobs, greater income, and increased mobility. This is particularly encouraging, since some urban Indian populations in this region of the country do not seem to display many of the positive results of education.[1]

3. These Wisconsin Indians apparently are strongly attached to their home communities or reservations. Even prolonged residence in a city often does not seem to extinguish the desire to return to the reservation to live. For many Indians, the economic lure of a better job in the city is not as strong as the attraction of kinship and friendship ties on the reservation and, perhaps, the pull of a more relaxed, less competitive life-style.

4. The foregoing considerations underscore the need for reservation economic development. Some of the communities studied have taken aggressive

---

[1] See Richard G. Woods and Arthur M. Harkins. Indian Employment in Minneapolis. University of Minnesota Training Center for Community Programs. Minneapolis: April, 1968 and Richard G. Woods and Arthur M. Harkins. Indian Americans in Chicago. University of Minnesota Training Center for Community Programs. Minneapolis: November, 1968.

steps to attract new industry, and most appear to be receptive to further economic development.

5. If an adequate economic base could be generated for the reservations there are indications that community life might be strengthened. Community problems perceived by the Indian persons surveyed include lack of cooperative effort on behalf of community betterment, intense interpersonal criticism, pressures to conform, lax family responsibility, an excessive school drop-out rate, high school graduates who are not interested in improving their community, hypocritical church-goers, low wages, inequitable local government, deficient leadership, and youth problems. Economic development could provide jobs on the reservation -- a visible reason for completing high school. It could broaden the tax base and thus make the improvement of community facilities possible. With economic resources to manage, leadership could be developed. Wages might be increased, and local government strengthened. Certainly, the seeds for strong communities exist. The Indian respondents saw their communities as equalitarian, helpful to youth, non-interfering, concerned about appearance, friendly, cordial, places where one "belongs", peaceful, accepting, and open to those of varying races and nationalities. Schools were perceived as being effective, churches were believed to be cooperative assets to community life, and businesses were seen as dealing fairly with people.

6. If reservation economics were improved, perhaps through more effective incentives for the location of industry or through the location of federal or state government employment in reservation areas, it is certain that changes would take place. To become successfully employed, Indians would have to commit themselves to education and training and to a regular 40-hour work week. There would be inevitable changes in the environment, with at

least some parts of the reservation becoming more noisy, active, and crowded. Life would become more complex. The delicate balance of existing Indian political and status systems would be disrupted by alterations in income distribution. Indeed, the reservation would never be quite the same again, and some Indians -- particularly the older ones-- would not like that. Conservatism flourishes among the poor, and Indians are no exception. If the encroachment of industrialization were viewed by most reservation Indians as a dangerous move toward "total sell-out" to the white man's way of life instead of an opportunity to strike a bargain between adopting some aspects of the larger society while retaining some characteristics of Indian life, there would likely be no successful economic development.

A P P E N D I X

WISCONSIN INDIAN COMMUNITIES

MALES AND FEMALES COMBINED

(N=213)

SEX	N	N
NA	5	2.3
Male	83	39.0
Female	125	58.7
	213	100.0

TELEPHONE	N	%
NA	13	6.1
Yes	80	37.6
No	120	56.4
	213	100.1

AGE	N	%
NA	7	3.3
Up to and including 15	0	0.0
16-23	24	11.3
24-40	70	32.9
41-64	74	34.8
65 and above	38	17.8
	213	100.1

MARITAL STATUS	N	%
NA	6	2.8
Single	38	17.8
Married	139	65.3
Separated	6	2.8
Divorced	6	2.8
Widowed	18	8.5
	213	100.0

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	N	%
NA	13	6.1
Yes	105	49.3
No	95	44.6
	213	100.0

EDUCATION	N	%
NA	8	3.8
Non-high school graduate	149	69.9
High school graduates	56	26.3
	213	100.0

CHILDREN	N	%
NA	12	5.6
Yes	168	78.9
No	33	15.5
	213	100.0

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	55	25.8
One	55	25.8
Two	28	13.2
Three	20	9.4
Four	28	13.2
Five	12	5.6
Six	6	2.8
Seven	6	2.8
Eight	3	1.4
	213	100.0

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	56	26.3
One	46	21.6
Two	33	15.5
Theee	31	14.6
Four	24	11.3
Five	13	6.1
Six	3	1.4
Seven	4	1.9
Eight	3	1.4
	213	100.1

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES)	N	%
NA	43	20.2
One	9	4.2
Two	23	10.8
Three	29	13.6
Four	21	9.9
Five	22	10.3
Six	15	7.0
Seven	14	6.6
Eight and above	37	17.4
	213	100.0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) IN PRIMARY SCHOOL	N	%
NA	124	58.3
One	22	10.3
Two	22	10.3
Three	24	11.3
Four	8	3.8
Five	6	2.8
Six and above	7	3.3
	213	100.1

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) IN SECONDARY SCHOOL	N	%
NA	150	70.2
One	27	12.9
Two	16	7.5
Three	9	4.2
Four	3	1.4
Five and above	8	3.8
	213	100.0

LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN A CITY (MILWAUKEE, TWIN CITIES, GREEN BAY, CHICAGO, ETC.) DURING LAST MOVE THERE	N	%
NA or none	112	52.6
Less than 30 days	4	1.9
1-3 months	8	3.8
4-6 months	11	5.2
7-11 months	1	0.5
1-2 years	21	9.9
3-5 years	12	5.6
6-9 years	15	7.0
10 years and above	29	13.6
	213	100.1

LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN A CITY COUNTING THAT MOVE AND ALL PREVIOUS TIMES LIVED THERE BEFORE	N	%
NA or none	123	57.8
Less than 30 days	0	0.0
1-3 months	5	2.3
4-6 months	5	2.3
7-11 months	2	0.9
1-2 years	12	5.6
3-5 years	14	6.6
6-9 years	14	6.6
10 years and above	38	17.9
	213	100.0

LENGTH OF TIME LIVED AT PRESENT ADDRESS	N	%
NA	8	3.8
Less than 30 days	9	4.2
1-3 months	7	3.3
4-6 months	11	5.2
7-11 months	12	5.6
1-2 years	19	8.9
3-5 years	17	8.0
4-6 years	13	6.1
10 years and above	117	54.9
	213	100.0

ACTIVE DUTY IN MILITARY SERVICE	N	%
NA	37	17.4
Yes	46	21.6
No	130	61.0
	213	100.0

UNION MEMBER	N	%
NA	56	26.3
Yes	22	10.3
No	135	63.4
	213	100.0

FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	N	%
NA	82	38.5
0-5 years	29	13.6
6-8 years	64	30.1
9 years	15	7.0
10 years	5	2.3
11 years	5	2.3
12 years	8	3.8
13 years	4	1.9
College graduate	1	0.5
	213	100.0

MOTHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	N	%
NA	75	35.2
0-5 years	21	9.9
6-8 years	65	30.5
9 years	10	4.7
10 years	18	8.5
11 years	7	3.3
12 years	14	6.6
13 years	3	1.4
College graduate	0	0.0
	213	100.1

YOUR OCCUPATION	N	%
NA	25	11.7
None	71	33.3
Unskilled work	54	25.4
Semi-skilled manual labor	21	9.9
Any skilled workman	17	8.0
Most clerical	15	7.0
Skilled professionals	6	2.9
Highly skilled professionals	1	0.5
Learned professions	3	1.4
	213	100.1

YOUR SPOUSE's OCCUPATION	N	%
NA	58	27.3
None	51	23.9
Unskilled work	52	24.4
Semi-skilled manual labor	21	9.9
Any skilled workman	15	7.0
Most clerical	6	2.8
Skilled professionals	8	3.8
Highly skilled professionals	2	0.9
Learned professions	0	0.0
	213	100.0

YOUR FATHER'S OCCUPATION	N	%
NA	42	19.7
None	29	13.7
Unskilled work	98	46.1
Semi-skilled manual labor	12	5.6
Any skilled workman	22	10.3
Most clerical	5	2.3
Skilled professionals	5	2.3
Highly skilled professionals	0	0.0
Learned professions	0	0.0
	213	100.0

WHAT KIND OF TRAINING PROGRAM, IF ANY, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE?	N	%F
NA	52	24.4
None or don't care	54	25.4
Unskilled work	11	5.2
Semi-skilled manual labor	13	6.1
Any skilled workman	38	17.9
Most clerical	22	10.3
Skilled professionals	15	7.0
Highly skilled professionals	5	2.3
Learned professions	3	1.4
	213	100.0

YOUR APPROXIMATE ANNUAL INCOME	N	%
NA	50	23.5
$0-9999	42	19.7
$1000-1999	27	12.7
$2000-2999	35	16.4
$3000-3999	19	8.9
$4000-4999	12	5.6
$5000-5999	14	6.6
$6000-6999	7	3.3
$7000-7999	7	3.3
	213	100.0

LAST TIME VOTED IN A RESERVATION OR TRIBAL ELECTION	N	%
NA	46	21.6
Within past year	104	48.9
Within past 2 or 3 years	26	12.2
Sometime up to 5 years ago	5	2.3
Sometime in the more distant or indefinite past	8	3.8
Never	24	11.3
	213	100.1

TRIBAL AFFILIATION	N	%
NA	7	3.3
Chippewa	80	37.6
Pottawatomie	14	6.6
Winnebago	16	7.5
Menominee	0	0.0
Emigrant New York (Stockbridge-Muncie, Brotherton and Oneida)	93	43.7
Other	3	1.4
	213	100.1

RESERVATION LIVED ON FOR THE LONGEST TIME IN THE PAST YEAR	N	%
NA	28	13.2
Reservation now living on	171	80.2
Another Wisconsin reservation	10	4.7
Another Minnesota reservation	0	0.0
Another Michigan reservation	0	0.0
Another North Dakota reservation	0	0.0
Another South Dakota reservation	0	0.0
Urban area (city)	1	0.5
Other	3	1.4
	213	100.0

DESCENT (ANCESTRY) TRACED TO	N	%
NA	12	5.6
Americans of European ancestry other than Spanish (White, includes Jewish)	4	1.9
Americans of African ancestry (Negro)	0	0.0
Americans of Indian ancestry	195	91.6
Americans of Spanish or Mexican ancestry (Spanish-American)	2	0.9
Americans of Oriental ancestry	0	0.0
	213	100.1

RESERVATION OF BIRTH	N	%
NA	18	8.5
Reservation now living on	152	71.3
Another Wisconsin reservation	21	9.9
Another Minnesota reservation	3	1.4
Another Michigan reservation	2	0.9
Another North Dakota reservation	0	0.0
Another South Dakota reservation	0	0.0
Other	17	8.0
	213	100.0

INDIAN BLOOD	N	%
NA or unknown	10	4.7
Less than 1/4	2	0.9
1/4 to 1/2	43	20.2
1/2 to 3/4	34	16.0
3/4 to full	124	58.2
	213	100.0

HARVESTING WILD RICE BEEN A USEFUL SOURCE OF INCOME LATELY	N	%
NA	67	31.5
Yes	11	5.2
No	135	63.3
	213	100.0

NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE TO GREEN BAY OR MILWAUKEE DURING THE PAST YEAR	N	%
NA	17	8.0
None	87	40.9
One	7	3.3
Two	5	2.3
Several	22	10.3
Many	75	35.2
	213	100.0

NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE TO OTHER RESERVATIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR	N	%
NA	25	11.7
None	108	50.7
One	16	7.5
Two	19	8.9
Several	31	14.6
Many	14	6.6
	213	100.0

WHY HAVE STAYED ON THE RESERVATION	N	%
NA	45	21.2
Don't know	11	5.2
Employment purposes (including better income)	24	11.3
Relatives here	14	6.6
Friends	4	1.9
Both friends and relatives here	81	38.0
To see what it was like	2	0.9
Other reasons	32	15.0
	213	100.1

WHY MADE TRIPS TO CITIES LIKE MILWAUKEE OR GREEN BAY OR TWIN CITIES	N	%
NA	91	42.7
Don't know, can't say	13	6.1
Employment purposes (including better income)	39	18.3
Relatives here	12	5.6
Friends there	3	1.4
Both friends and relatives there	29	13.6
Because of family event (marriage, sickness, death, death, burial, etc.)	8	3.8
Because of harvesting wild rice or hunting and fishing	0	0.0
Other reasons	18	8.5
	213	100.0

WISCONSIN INDIAN COMMUNITIES

MALES ONLY
(N=83)

TELEPHONE	N	%
NA	3	3.6
Yes	26	31.3
No	54	65.1
	83	100.0

AGE	N	%
NA or unknown	2	2.4
Up to and including 15	0	0.0
16-23	9	10.8
24-40	25	30.1
41-64	32	38.6
65 and above	15	18.1
	83	100.0

MARITAL STATUS	N	%
NA	0	0.0
Single	20	24.1
Married	57	68.7
Separated	1	1.2
Divorced	3	3.6
Widowed	2	2.4
	83	100.0

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	N	%
NA	2	2.4
Yes	67	80.7
No	14	16.9
	83	100.0

EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)	N	%
NA	3	3.6
Non-high school graduate	57	68.7
High school graduate	23	27.7
	83	10.0

CHILDREN	N	%
NA	4	4.8
Yes	64	77.1
No	15	18.1
	83	100.0

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	23	27.7
One	22	26.5
Two	11	13.3
Three	6	7.2
Four	11	13.3
Five	5	6.0
Six	3	3.6
Seven	1	1.2
Eight	1	1.2
	83	100.0

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	22	26.5
One	14	16.9
Two	16	19.3
Three	11	13.3
Four	9	10.8
Five	6	7.2
Six	2	2.4
Seven	1	1.2
Eight	2	2.4
	83	100.0

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES)	N	%
NA	18	21.8
One	2	2.4
Two	8	9.6
Three	10	12.0
Four	9	10.8
Five	10	12.0
Six	7	8.4
Seven	4	4.8
Eight and above	15	18.1
	83	99.9

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) IN PRIMARY SCHOOL	N	%
NA	47	56.7
One	8	9.6
Two	6	7.2
Three	11	13.3
Four	5	6.0
Five	3	3.6
Six and above	3	3.6
	83	100.0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) IN SECONDARY SCHOOL	N	%
NA	60	72.3
One	10	12.0
Two	6	7.2
Three	4	4.8
Four	0	0.0
Five and above	3	3.6
	83	99.9

LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN A CITY (MILWAUKEE, TWIN CITIES, GREEN BAY, CHICAGO, ETC.) DURING LAST MOVE THERE	N	%
NA or none	40	48.2
Less than 30 days	2	2.4
1-3 months	5	6.0
4-6 months	7	8.4
7-11 months	0	0.0
1-2 years	6	7.2
3-5 years	5	6.0
6-9 years	5	6.0
10 years and above	13	15.7
	83	99.9

LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN A CITY COUNTING THAT MOVE AND AND ALL PREVIOUS TIMES LIVED LIVED THERE BEFORE	N	%
NA or none	48	57.8
Less than 30 days	0	0.0
1-3 months	2	2.4
4-6 months	4	4.8
7-11 months	0	0.0
1-2 years	3	3.6
3-5 years	7	8.4
6-9 years	3	3.6
10 years and above	16	10.3
	83	100.0

LENGTH OF TIME LIVED AT PRESENT ADDRESS	N	%
NA	1	1.2
Less than 30 days	2	2.4
1-3 months	0	0.0
4-6 months	3	3.6
7-11 months	5	6.0
1-2 years	7	8.4
3-5 years	9	10.8
6-9 years	6	7.2
10 years and above	50	60.3
	83	99.9

ACTIVE DUTY IN MILITARY SERVICE	N	%
NA	5	6.0
Yes	41	49.4
No	37	44.6
	83	100.0

UNION MEMBER	N	%
NA	18	21.7
Yes	18	21.7
No	47	56.6
	83	100.0

FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	N	%
NA	33	39.8
0-5 years	14	16.9
6-8 years	19	22.9
9 years	9	10.8
10 years	0	0.0
11 years	0	0.0
12 years	6	7.2
13 years	1	1.2
College graduate	1	1.2
	83	100.0

MOTHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	N	%
NA	32	38.6
0-5 years	10	12.0
6-8 years	26	31.3
9 years	2	2.4
10 years	7	8.4
11 years	1	1.2
12 years	4	4.8
13 years	1	1.2
College graduate	0	0.0
	83	99.9

YOUR OCCUPATION	N	%
NA	5	6.0
None	17	20.5
Unskilled work	25	30.1
Semi-skilled manual labor	11	13.3
Any skilled workman	14	16.9
Most clerical	8	9.6
Skilled professionals	2	2.4
Highly skilled professionals	0	0.0
Learned professions	1	1.2
	83	100.0

YOUR SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION (EVEN IF DECEASED)	N	%
NA	22	26.5
None	33	39.8
Unskilled work	11	13.3
Semi-skilled manual labor	4	4.8
Any skilled workman	4	4.8
Most clerical	4	4.8
Skilled professionals	3	3.6
Highly skilled professionals	2	2.4
Learned professions	0	0.0
	83	100.0

YOUR FATHER'S OCCUPATION (EVEN IF DECEASED)	N	%
NA	17	20.5
None	11	13.3
Unskilled work	35	42.2
Semi-skilled manual labor	1	1.2
Any skilled workman	16	19.3
Most clerical	0	0.0
Skilled professionals	3	3.6
Highly skilled professionals	0	0.0
Learned professions	0	0.0
	83	100.1

WHAT KIND OF TRAINING PROGRAM, IF ANY, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE?	N	%
NA	17	20.5
None or don't care	16	19.3
Unskilled work	6	7.2
Semi-skilled manual labor	6	7.2
Any skilled workman	22	26.5
Most clerical	8	9.6
Skilled professionals	5	6.0
Highly skilled professionals	3	3.6
Learned professions	0	0.0
	83	99.9

YOUR APPROXIMATE ANNUAL INCOME	N	%
NA	10	12.0
$0-999	13	15.7
$1000-1999	14	16.9
$2000-2999	15	18.1
$3000-3999	7	8.4
$4000-4999	7	8.4
$5000-5999	7	8.4
$6000-6999	6	7.2
$7000 and above	4	4.8
	83	99.9

TIME LAST VOTED IN A RESERVATION OR TRIBAL ELECTION	N	%
NA	17	20.5
Within past year	43	51.9
Within past 2-3 years	9	10.8
Sometime up to 5 years ago	3	3.6
Sometime in the more distant past	4	4.8
Never	7	8.4
	83	100.0

DESCENT (ANCESTRY) TRACED TO	N	%
NA	4	4.8
Americans of European ancestry other than Spanish (White, includes Jewish)	1	1.2
Americans of African ancestry (Negro)	0	0.0
Americans of Indian ancestry	78	94.0
Americans of Spanish or Mexican ancestry (Spanish-American)	0	0.0
Americans of Oriental ancestry	0	0.0
	83	100.0

TRIBAL AFFILIATION	N	%
NA	2	2.4
Chippewa	30	36.1
Pottawatomie	12	14.5
Winnebago	6	7.2
Menominee	0	0.0
Emigrant New York (Stockbridge-Muncie, Brotherton and Oneida)	31	37.4
Other	2	2.4
	83	100.0

RESERVATION OF OF BIRTH	N	%
NA	6	7.2
Reservation now living on	60	72.3
Another Wisconisn reservation	8	9.6
Another Minnesota reservation	0	0.0
Another Michigan reservation	2	2.4
Another North Dakota reservation	0	0.0
Another South Dakota reservation	0	0.0
Other	7	8.4
	83	99.9

RESERVATION LIVED ON FOR THE LONGEST TIME IN THE PAST YEAR	N	%
NA	13	15.7
Reservation now living on	67	80.7
Another Wisconsin reservation	2	2.4
Another Minnesota reservation	0	0.0
Another Michigan reservation	0	0.0
Another North DAkota reservation	0	0.0
Another south Dakota reservation	0	0.0
Urban area	0	0.0
Other	1	1.2
	83	100.0

INDIAN BLOOD	N	%
NA or unknown	2	2.4
Less than 1/4	1	1.2
1/4 to 1/2	15	18.1
1/2 to 3/4	14	16.9
3/4 to full	51	61.4
	83	100.0

HARVESTING WILD RICE BEEN A USEFUL SOURCE OF INCOME LATELY	N	%
NA	22	26.5
Yes	7	8.4
No	54	65.1
	83	100.0

NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE TO GREEN BAY OR MILWAUKEE DURING THE PAST YEAR	N	%
NA	4	4.8
None	36	43.4
One	4	4.8
Two	3	3.6
Several	10	12.0
Many	26	31.3
	83	99.9

NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE TO OTHER RESERVATIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR	N	%
NA	5	6.0
None	43	51.8
One	8	9.6
Two	7	8.4
Several	11	13.3
Many	9	10.8
	83	99.9

WHY HAVE STAYED ON THE RESERVATION	N	%
NA	17	20.5
Don't know	1	1.2
Employment purposes (includes better income)	14	16.9
Relatives here	6	7.2
Friends here	3	3.6
Both friends and relatives here	32	38.6
To see what it was like	1	1.2
Other reasons	9	10.8
	83	100.0

WHY MADE TRIPS TO CITIES LIKE MILWAUKEE OR GREEN BAY OR TWIN CITIES	N	%
NA	36	43.4
Don't know, can't say	3	3.6
Employment purposes (includes better income)	19	22.9
Relatives there	4	4.8
Friends there	0	0.0
Both friends and relatives there	12	14.5
Because of a family event (marriage, sickness, burial, etc.)	2	2.4
Because of harvesting wild rice or hunting and fishing	0	0.0
Other reasons	7	8.4
	83	100.0

WISCONSIN INDIAN COMMUNITIES

FEMALES ONLY
(N=125)

TELEPHONE	N	%
NA	5	4.0
Yes	54	43.2
No	66	52.8
	125	100.0

AGE	N	%
NA or unknown	0	0.0
Up to and including 15	0	0.0
16-23	15	12.0
24-41	45	36.0
41-64	42	33.6
65 and above	23	18.4
	125	100.0

MARITAL STATUS	N	%
NA	1	0.8
Single	18	14.4
Married	82	65.6
Separared	5	4.0
Divorced	3	2.4
Widowed	16	12.8
	125	100.0

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	N	%
NA	6	4.8
Yes	38	30.4
No	81	64.8
	125	100.0

EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	N	%
NA	3	2.4
Non-high school graduate	89	71.2
High school graduate	33	26.4
	125	100.0

CHILDREN	N	%
NA	5	4.0
Yes	102	81.6
No	18	14.4
	125	100.0

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	30	24.0
One	31	24.8
Two	17	13.6
Three	13	10.4
Four	17	13.6
Five	7	5.6
Six	3	2.4
Seven	5	4.0
Eight	2	1.6
	125	100.0

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	31	24.8
One	31	24.8
Two	17	13.6
Three	19	15.2
Four	15	12.0
Five	7	5.6
Six	1	0.8
Seven	3	2.4
Eight	1	0.8
	125	100.0

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES)	N	%
NA	23	18.4
One	7	5.6
Two	13	10.4
Three	19	15.2
Four	12	9.6
Five	12	9.6
Six	8	6.4
Seven	9	7.2
Eight and above	22	17.6
	125	100.0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) IN PRIMARY SCHOOL	N	%
NA	73	58.4
One	13	10.4
Two	16	12.8
Three	13	10.4
Four	3	2.4
Five	3	2.4
Six and above	4	3.2
	125	100.0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) IN SECONDARY SCHOOL	N	%
NA	87	69.6
One	15	12.0
Two	10	8.0
Three	5	4.0
Four	3	2.4
Five and above	5	4.0
	125	100.0

LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN A CITY (MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, GREEN BAY, TWIN CITIES, ETC.) DURING LAST MOVE THERE	N	%
NA or none	69	55.2
Less than 30 days	2	1.6
1-3 months	3	2.4
4-6 months	4	3.2
7-11 months	1	0.8
1-2 years	14	11.2
3-5 years	7	5.6
6-9 years	9	7.2
10 years and above	16	12.8
	125	100.0

LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN A CITY COUNTING THAT MOVE AND ALL PREVIOUS TIMES LIVED THERE BEFORE	N	%
NA or none	71	56.8
Less than 30 days	0	0.0
1-3 months	3	2.4
4-6 months	1	0.8
7-11 months	2	1.6
1-2 years	9	7.2
3-5 years	7	5.6
6-9 years	10	8.0
10 years and above	22	17.6
	125	100.0

LENGTH OF TIME LIVED AT PRESENT ADDRESS	N	%
NA	4	3.2
Less than 30 days	7	5.6
1-3 months	7	5.6
4-6 months	8	6.4
7-11 months	7	5.6
1-2 years	11	8.8
3-5 years	7	5.6
6-9 years	7	5.6
10 years and above	67	53.6
	125	100.0

ACTIVE DUTY IN MILITARY SERVICE	N	%
NA	30	24.0
Yes	4	3.2
No	91	72.8
	125	100.0

UNION MEMBER	N	%
NA	35	28.0
Yes	3	2.4
No	87	69.6
	125	100.0

FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)	N	%
NA	46	36.8
0-5 years	14	11.2
6-8 years	44	35.2
9 years	6	4.8
10 years	5	4.0
11 years	5	4.0
12 years	2	1.6
13 years	3	2.4
College graduate	0	0.0
	125	100.0

MOTHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)	N	%
NA	39	31.2
0-5 years	11	8.8
6-8 years	38	30.4
9 years	8	6.4
10 years	11	8.8
11 years	6	4.8
12 years	10	8.0
13 years	2	1.6
College graduate	0	0.0
	125	100.0

YOUR OCCUPATION	N	%
NA	16	12.8
None	56	44.8
Unskilled work	26	20.8
Semi-skilled manual labor	10	8.0
Any skilled workman	3	2.4
Most clerical	7	5.6
Skilled professionals	4	3.2
Highly skilled professionals	1	0.8
Learned professions	2	1.6
	125	100.0

SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION (EVEN IF DECEASED)	N	%
NA	32	25.6
None	18	14.4
Unskilled work	40	32.0
Semi-skilled manual labor	17	13.6
Any skilled workman	11	8.8
Most clerical	2	1.6
Skilled professionals	5	4.0
Highly skilled professionals	0	0.0
Learned professionals	0	0.0
	125	100.0

FATHER'S OCCUPATION (EVEN IF DECEASED)	N	%
NA	23	18.4
None	18	14.4
Unskilled work	60	48.0
Semi-skilled manual labor	11	8.8
Any skilled workman	6	4.8
Most clerical	5	4.0
Skilled professionals	2	1.6
Highly skilled professionals	0	0.0
Learned professions	0	0.0
	125	100.0

WHAT KIND OF TRAINING PROGRAM, IF ANY, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE?	N	%
NA	32	25.6
None or don't care	37	29.6
Unskilled work	4	3.2
Semi-skilled manual labor	7	5.6
Any skilled workman	16	12.8
Most clerical	14	11.2
Skilled professionals	10	8.0
Highly skilled professionals	2	1.6
Learned professions	3	2.4
	125	100.0

YOUR APPROXIMATE ANNUAL INCOME	N	%
NA	38	30.4
$0-999	29	23.2
$1000-1999	12	9.6
$2000-2999	19	15.2
$3000-3999	12	9.6
$4000-4999	5	4.0
$5000-5999	6	4.8
$6000-6999	1	0.8
$7000 and above	3	2.4
	125	100.0

TIME LAST VOTED IN A RESERVATION OR TRIBAL ELECTION	N	%
NA	27	21.6
Within past year	61	64.8
Within past 2-3 years	15	12.0
Sometime up to 5 years ago	2	1.6
Sometime in the more distant past	4	3.2
Never	16	12.8
	125	100.0

DESCENT (ANCESTRY) TRACED TO	N	%
NA	6	4.8
Americans of European ancestry other than Spanish (White, includes Jewish)	3	2.4
Americans of African ancestry (Negro)	0	0.0
Americans of Indian ancestry	114	91.2
Americans of Spanish or Mexican ancestry (Spanish-American)	2	1.6
Americans of Oriental ancestry	0	0.0
	125	100.0

TRIBAL AFFILIATION	N	%
NA	3	2.4
Chippewa	50	40.0
Pottawatomie	2	1.6
Winnebago	10	8.0
Menominee	0	0.0
Emigrant New York (Stockbridge-Muncie, Brotherton & Oneida	59	47.2
Other	1	0.8
	125	100.0

RESERVATION OF BIRTH	N	%
NA	10	8.0
Reservation now living on	89	71.2
Another Wisconsin reservation	13	10.4
Another Minnesota reservation	3	2.4
Another Michigan reservation	0	0.0
Another North Dakota reservation	0	0.0
Another South Dakota reservation	0	0.0
Other	10	8.0
	125	100.0

RESERVATION LIVED ON FOR THE LONGEST TIME IN THE PAST YEAR	N	%
NA	13	10.4
Reservation now living on	101	80.8
Another Wisconsin reservation	8	6.4
Another Minnesota reservation	0	0.0
Another Michigan reservation	0	0.0
Another North Dakota reservation	0	0.0
Another South Dakota reservation	0	0.0
Urban area	1	0.8
Other	2	1.6
	125	100.0

INDIAN BLOOD	N	%
NA or unknown	6	4.8
Less than 1/4	1	0.8
1/4 to 1/2	28	20.4
1/2 to 3/4	20	16.0
3/4 to full	70	56.0
	125	100.0

HARVESTING WILD RICE BEEN A USEFUL SOURCE OF INCOME RECENTLY	N	%
NA	41	32.8
Yes	4	3.2
No	30	64.0
	125	100.0

NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE TO GREEN BAY OR MILWAUKEE DURING THE PAST YEAR	N	%
NA	11	8.8
None	51	40.8
One	3	2.4
Two	1	0.8
Several	12	9.6
Many	47	37.6
	125	100.0

NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE TO OTHER RESERVATIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR	N	%
NA	17	13.6
None	64	51.2
One	8	6.4
Two	12	9.6
Several	19	15.2
Many	5	4.0
	125	100.0

WHY HAVE STAYED ... ON THE RESERVATION	N	%
NA	25	20.0
Don't know	9	7.2
Employment purposes (includes better income)	10	8.0
Relatives here	9	7.2
Friends here	1	0.8
Both friends and relatives here	47	37.6
To see what it was like	1	0.8
Other reasons	23	18.4
	125	100.0

WHY MADE TRIPS TO CITIES LIKE MILWAUKEE OR GREEN BAY OR TWIN CITIES	N	%
NA	53	42.4
Don't know, can't say	10	8.0
Employment purposes (includes better income)	20	16.0
Relatives there	7	5.6
Friends there	3	2.4
Both friends and relatives there	16	10.8
Because of a family event (marriage, sickness, burial, etc.)	5	4.0
Because of harvesting wild rice or hunting or fishing	11	8.8
	125	100.0

WISCONSIN INDIAN COMMUNITIES

SEX: NO ANSWER ONLY
(N=5)

TELEPHONE	N	%
NA	5	100.0
Yes	0	0.0
No	0	0.0
	5	100.0

AGE	N	%
NA or unknown	5	100.0
Up to and including 15	0	0.0
16-23	0	0.0
24-40	0	0.0
41-64	0	0.0
65 and above	0	0.0
	5	100.0

MARITAL STATUS	N	%
NA	5	100.0
Single	0	0.0
Married	0	0.0
Separated	0	0.0
Divorced	0	0.0
Widowed	0	0.0
	5	100.0

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	N	%
NA	5	100.0
Yes	0	0.0
No	0	0.0
	5	100.0

EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)	N	%
NA	2	40.0
Non-high school graduates	3	60.0
High school graduates	0	0.0
	5	100.0

CHILDREN	N	%
NA	3	60.0
Yes	2	40.0
No	0	0.0
	5	100.0

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	2	40.0
One	2	40.0
Two	0	0.0
Three	1	20.0
Four	0	0.0
Five	0	0.0
Six	0	0.0
Seven	0	0.0
Eight	0	0.0
	5	100.0

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	3	60.0
One	1	20.0
Two	0	0.0
Three	1	20.0
Four	0	0.0
Five	0	0.0
Six	0	0.0
Seven	0	0.0
Eight	0	0.0
	5	100.0

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES)	N	%
NA	2	40.0
One	0	0.0
Two	2	40.0
Three	0	0.0
Four	0	0.0
Five	0	0.0
Six	0	0.0
Seven	1	20.0
Eight and above	0	0.0
	5	100.0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) IN PRIMARY SCHOOL	N	%
NA	4	80.0
One	1	20.0
Two	0	0.0
Three	0	0.0
Four	0	0.0
Five	0	0.0
Six and above	0	0.0
	5	100.0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) IN SECONDARY SCHOOL	N	%
NA	3	60.0
One	2	40.0
Two	0	0.0
Three	0	0.0
Four	0	0.0
Five and above	0	0.0
	5	100.0

LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN A CITY (MILWAUKEE, TWIN CITIES, GREEN BAY, CHICAGO, ETC.) DURING LAST MOVE THERE	N	%
NA or none	3	60.0
Less than 30 days	0	0.0
1-3 months	0	0.0
4-6 months	0	0.0
7-11 months	0	0.0
1-2 years	1	20.0
3-5 years	0	0.0
6-9 years	1	20.0
10 years and above	0	0.0
	5	100.0

LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN A CITY COUNTING THAT MOVE AND ALL PREVIOUS TIMES LIVED THERE BEFORE	N	%
NA or none	4	80.0
Less than 30 days	0	0.0
1-3 months	0	0.0
4-6 months	0	0.0
7-11 months	0	0.0
1-2 years	0	0.0
3-5 years	0	0.0
6-9 years	1	20.0
10 years and above	0	0.0
	5	100.0

LENGTH OF TIME LIVED AT PRESENT ADDRESS	N	%
NA	3	60.0
Less than 30 days	0	0.0
1-3 months	0	0.0
4-6 months	0	0.0
7-11 months	0	0.0
1-2 years	1	20.0
3-5 years	1	20.0
6-9 years	0	0.0
10 years and above	0	0.0
	5	100.0

UNION MEMBER	N	%
NA	3	60.0
Yes	1	20.0
No	1	20.0
	5	100.0

ACTIVE DUTY IN MILITARY SERVICE	N	%
NA	2	40.0
Yes	1	20.0
No	2	40.0
	5	100.0

FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)	N	%
NA	3	60.0
0-5 years	1	20.0
6-8 years	1	20.0
9 years	0	0.0
10 years	0	0.0
11 years	0	0.0
12 years	0	0.0
13 years	0	0.0
College graduate	0	0.0
	5	100.0

MOTHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)	N	%
NA	4	80.0
0-5 years	0	0.0
6-8 years	1	20.0
9 years	0	0.0
10 years	0	0.0
11 years	0	0.0
12 years	0	0.0
13 years	0	0.0
College graduate	0	0.0
	5	100.0

YOUR OCCUPATION	N	%
NA	2	40.0
None	0	0.0
Unskilled work	3	60.0
Semi-skilled manual labor	0	0.0
Any skilled workman	0	0.0
Most clerical	0	0.0
Skilled professionals	0	0.0
Highly skilled professionals	0	0.0
Learned professions	0	0.0
	5	100.0

YOUR SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION (EVEN IF DECEASED)	N	%
NA	4	80.0
None	0	0.0
Unskilled work	1	20.0
Semi-skilled manual labor	0	0.0
Any skilled workman	0	0.0
Most clerical	0	0.0
Skilled professionals	0	0.0
Highly skilled professionals	0	0.0
Learned professions	0	0.0
	5	100.0

YOUR FATHER'S OCCUPATION (EVEN IF DECEASED)	N	%
NA	2	40.0
None	0	0.0
Unskilled work	3	60.0
Semi-skilled manual labor	0	0.0
Any skilled workman	0	0.0
Most clerical	0	0.0
Skilled professionals	0	0.0
Highly skilled professionals	0	0.0
Learned professions	0	0.0
	5	100.0

WHAT KIND OF TRAINING PROGRAM, IF ANY, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE?	N	%
NA	3	60.0
None or don't care	1	20.0
Unskilled work	1	20.0
Semi-skilled manual labor	0	0.0
Any skilled workman	0	0.0
Most clerical	0	0.0
Skilled professionals	0	0.0
Highly skilled professionals	0	0.0
Learned professions	0	0.0
	5	100.0

YOUR APPROXIMATE ANNUAL INCOME	N	%
NA	2	40.0
$0--999	0	0.0
$1000-1999	1	20.0
$2000-2999	1	20.0
$3000-3999	0	0.0
$4000-4999	0	0.0
$5000-5999	1	20.0
$6000-6999	0	0 0
$7000 and above	0	0.0
	5	100.0

TIME LAST VOTED IN A RESERVATION OR TRIBAL ELECTION	N	%
NA	2	40.0
Within past year	0	0.0
Within past 2-3 years	2	40.0
Sometime up to 5 years ago	0	0.0
Sometime in the more distant past	0	0.0
Never	1	20.0
	5	100.0

DESCENT (ANCESTRY) TRACED TO	N	%
NA	2	40.0
Americans of European ancestry other than Spanish (White, including Jewish)	0	0.0
Americans of African ancestry (Negro)	0	0.0
Americans of Indian ancestry	3	60.0
Americans of Spanish or Mexican ancestry (Spanish-American)	0	0.0
Americans of Oriental ancestry	0	0.0
	5	100.0

TRIBAL AFFILIATION	N	%
NA	2	40.0
Chippewa	0	0,0
Pottawatomie	0	0.0
Winnebago	0	0.0
Menominee	3	60.0
Emigrant New York (Stockbridge-Muncie, Brotherton & Oneida)	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0
	5	100.0

RESERVATION OF BIRTH	N	%
NA	2	40.0
Reservation now living on	3	60.0
Another Wisconsin reservation	0	0.0
Another Minnesota reservation	0	0.0
Another Michigan reservation	0	0.0
Another North Dakota reservation	0	0.0
Another South Dakota reservation	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0
	5	100.0

RESERVATION LIVED ON FOR THE LONGEST TIME IN THE PAST YEAR	N	%
NA	2	40.0
Reservation now living on	3	60.0
Another Wisconsin reservation	0	0.0
Another Minnesota reservation	0	0.0
Another Michigan reservation	0	0.0
Another North Dakota reservation	0	0.0
Another South Dakota reservation	0	0.0
Urban area	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0
	5	100.0

INDIAN BLOOD	N	%
NA or unknown	2	40.0
Less than 1/4	0	0.0
1/4 to 1/2	0	0.0
1/2 to 3/4	0	0.0
3/4 to full	3	60.0
	5	100.0

HARVESTING WILD RICE BEEN A USEFUL SOURCE OF INCOME LATELY	N	%
NA	4	80.0
Yes	0	0.0
No	1	20.0
	5	100.0

NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE TO GREEN BAY OR MILWAUKEE DURING THE PAST YEAR	N	%
NA	2	40.0
None	0	0.0
One	0	0.0
Two	1	20.0
Several	0	0.0
Many	2	40.0
	5	100.0

NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE TO OTHER RESERVATIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR	N	%
NA	3	60.0
None	1	20.0
One	0	0.0
Two	0	0.0
Several	1	20.0
Many	0	0.0
	5	100.0

WHY HAVE STAYED ON THE RESERVATION	N	%
NA	2	40.0
Don't know	1	20.0
Employment purposes (includes better income)	0	0.0
Relatives here	0	0.0
Friends here	2	40.0
Both friends and relatives here	0	0.0
To see what it was like	0	0.0
Other reasons	0	0.0
	5	100.0

WHY MAKE TRIPS TO CITIES LIKE MILWAUKEE OR GREEN BAY OR TWIN CITIES	N	%
NA	2	40.0
Don't know, can't say	0	0.0
Employment purposes (includes better income	0	0.0
Relatives there	1	20.0
Friends there	0	0.0
Both friends and relatives there	1	20.0
Because of a family event (marriage, sickness, burial, etc.)	1	20.0
Because of harvesting wild rice or hunting and fishing	0	0.0
Other reasons	0	0.0
	5	100.0

WISCONSIN INDIAN COMMUNITIES

EDUCATION: NON-HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ONLY
(N=149)

SEX	N	%
NA	3	2.0
Male	57	38.3
Female	89	59.7
	149	100.0

TELEPHONE	N	%
NA	8	5.4
Yes	51	34.2
No	90	60.4
	149	100.0

AGE	N	%
NA or unknown	5	3.4
Up to and including 15	0	0.0
16-23	11	7.4
24-40	49	32.9
41-64	52	34.9
65 and above	32	21.5
	149	100.1

MARITAL STATUS	N	%
NA	4	2.7
Single	23	15.4
Married	99	66.4
Separated	3	2.0
Divorced	3	2.0
Widowed	17	11.4
	149	99.9

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	N	%
NA	8	5.4
Yes	77	51.7
No	64	43.0
	149	100.1

CHILDREN	N	%
NA	8	5.4
Yes	122	81.9
No	19	12.8
	149	100.1

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	36	24.2
One	36	24.2
Two	19	12.7
Three	17	11.4
Four	19	12.8
Five	10	6.7
Six	5	3.4
Seven	4	2.7
Eight	3	2.0
	149	100.1

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	32	21.5
One	34	22.8
Two	25	16.8
Three	23	15.4
Four	20	13.4
Five	7	4.7
Six	2	1.3
Seven	4	2.7
Eight	2	1.3
	149	99.9

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES)	N	%
NA	27	18.1
One	6	4.0
Two	13	8.7
Three	20	13.4
Four	15	10.1
Five	17	11.4
Six	13	8.7
Seven	10	6.7
Eight and above	28	18.8
	149	99.9

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) IN SECONDARY SCHOOL	N	%
NA	108	72.5
One	18	12.1
Two	11	7.4
Three	7	4.7
Four	1	0.7
Five and above	4	2.7
	149	100.1

LENTTH OF TIME LIVED IN A CITY COUNTING THAT MOVE AND ALL PREVIOUS TIMES LIVED THERE BEFORE	N	%
NA or none	91	61.1
Less than 30 days	0	0.0
1-3 months	4	2.7
4-6 months	2	1.3
7-11 months	1	0.7
1-2 years	6	4.0
3-5 years	8	5.4
6-9 years	11	7.4
10 years and above	26	17.4
	149	100.0

ACTIVE DUTY IN MILITARY SERVICE	N	%
NA	25	16.8
Yes	32	21.5
No	92	61.7
	149	100.0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) IN PRIMARY SCHOOL	N	%
NA	88	59.1
One	13	8.7
Two	15	10.1
Three	16	10.7
Four	5	3.4
Five	6	4.0
Six and above	6	4.0
	149	100.0

LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN A CITY (MILWAUKEE, TWIN CITIES, GREEN BAY, CHICAGO, ETC.) DURING LAST MOVE THERE	N	%
NA or none	85	57.0
Less than 30 days	3	2.0
1-3 months	4	2.7
4-6 months	7	4.7
7-11 months	1	0.7
1-2 years	11	7.4
3-5 years	8	5.4
6-9 years	10	6.7
10 years and above	20	13.4
	149	100.0

LENGTH OF TIME LIVED AT PRESENT ADDRESS	N	%
NA	5	3.4
Less than 30 days	6	4.0
1-3 months	4	2.7
4-6 months	6	4.0
7-11 months	9	6.0
1-2 years	12	8.1
3-5 years	13	8.7
6-9 years	8	5.4
10 years and above	86	57.7
	149	100.0

UNION MEMBER	N	%
NA	41	27.5
Yes	14	9.4
No	94	63.1
	149	100.0

FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	N	%
NA	58	38.9
0-5 years	25	16.8
6-8 years	47	31.5
9 years	8	5.4
10 years	4	2.7
11 years	4	2.7
12 years	1	0.7
13 years	2	1.3
College graduate	0	0.0
	149	100.0

MOTHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	N	%
NA	54	36.2
0-5 years	18	12.1
6-8 years	47	31.5
9 years	7	4.7
10 years	13	8.7
11 years	4	2.7
12 years	4	2.7
13 years	2	1.3
College graduate	0	0.0
	149	99.9

YOUR OCCUPATION	N	%
NA	17	11.4
None	58	38.9
Unskilled work	40	26.8
Semi-skilled manual labor	13	8.7
Any skilled workman	14	9.4
Most clerical	5	3.4
Skilled professionals	1	0.7
Highly skilled professionals	0	0.0
Learned professions	1	0.7
	149	100.0

YOUR SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION (EVEN IF DECEASED)	N	%
NA	32	21.5
None	41	27.5
Unskilled work	43	28.9
Semi-skilled manual labor	14	9.4
Any skilled workman	11	7.4
Most clerical	5	3.4
Skilled professionals	1	0.7
Highly skilled professionals	2	1.3
Learned professions	0	0.0
	149	100.1

YOUR FATHER'S OCCUPATION (EVEN IF DECEASED)	N	%
NA	27	18.1
None	26	17.4
Unskilled work	75	50.3
Semi-skilled manual labor	7	4.7
Any skilled workman	10	6.7
Most clerical	2	1.3
Skilled professionals	2	1.4
Highly skilled professionals	0	0.0
Learned professions	0	0.0
	149	99.9

WHAT KIND OF TRAINING PROGRAM, IF ANY, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE?	N	%
Na	38	25.5
None or don't care	47	31.5
Unskilled work	9	6.0
Semi-skilled manual labor	8	5.4
Any skilled workman	30	20.1
Most clerical	9	6.0
Skilled professionals	5	1.4
Highly skilled professionals	1	0.7
Learned professions	2	1.3
	149	99.9

YOUR APPROXIMATE ANNUAL INCOME	N	%
NA	34	22.8
$0-999	35	23.5
$1000-1999	21	14.1
$2000-2999	26	17.4
$3000-3999	14	9.4
$4000-4999	7	4.7
$5000-5999	6	4.0
$6000-6999	4	2.7
$7000 and above	2	1.3
	149	99.9

TIME LAST VOTED IN A RESERVATION OR TRIBAL ELECTION	N	%
NA	28	18.8
Within past year	79	53.0
Within past 2-3 years	20	13.4
Sometime up to 5 years ago	4	2.7
Sometime in the more distant past	6	4.0
Never	12	8.1
	149	100.0

DESCENT (ANCESTRY) TRACED TO	N	%
NA	9	6.0
Americans of European ancestry other than Spanish (White, includes Jewish	0	0.0
Americans of African ancestry (Negro)	0	0.0
Americans of Indian ancestry	138	92.6
Americans of Spanish or Mexican ancestry (Spanish-American)	2	1.3
Americans of Oriental ancestry	0	0.0
	149	99.9

TRIBAL AFFILIATION	N	%
NA	2	1.3
Chippewa	59	39.6
Pottawatomie	12	8.1
Winnebago	13	8.7
Menominee	0	0.0
Emigrant New York (Stockbridge-Muncie, Brotherton & Oneida)	63	42.3
Other	0	0.0
	149	100.0

RESERVATION OF BIRTH	N	%
NA	10	6.7
Reservation now living on	111	74.5
Another Wisconsin reservation	13	8.7
Another Minnesota reservation	2	1.3
Another Michigan reservation	2	1.3
Another North Dakota reservation	0	0.0
Another South Dakota reservation	0	0.0
Other	11	7.4
	149	99.9

RESERVATION LIVED ON FOR THE LONGEST TIME IN THE PAST	N	%
NA	18	12.1
Reservation now living on	120	80.5
Another Wisconsin reservation	10	6.7
Another Minnesota reservation	0	0.0
Another Michigan reservation	0	0.0
Another North Dakota reservation	0	0.0
Another South Dakota reservation	0	0.0
Urban area	0	0.0
Other	1	0.7
	149	100.0

INDIAN BLOOD	N	%
NA or unknown	4	2.7
Less than 1/4	0	0.0
1/4 to 1/2	32	21.5
1/2 to 3/4	25	16.8
3/4 to full	88	59.1
	149	100.1

HARVESTING WILD RICE BEEN A USEFUL SOURCE OF INCOME LATELY	N	%
NA	48	32.2
Yes	9	6.0
No	92	61.7
	149	99.9

NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE TO GREEN BAY OR MILWAUKEE DURING THE PAST YEAR	N	%
NA	14	9.4
None	65	43.6
One	4	2.7
Two	4	2.7
Several	16	10.7
Many	46	30.9
	149	100.0

NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE TO OTHER RESERVATIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR	N	%
NA	20	13.4
None	83	55.7
One	13	8.7
Two	6	4.0
Several	17	11.4
Many	10	6.7
	149	99.9

WHY HAVE STAYED ON THE RESERVATION	N	%
NA	27	18.1
Don't know	6	4.0
Employment purposes (includes better income)	20	13.4
Relatives here	10	6.7
Friends here	2	1.3
Both friends and relatives here	63	42.3
To see what it was like	0	0.0
Other reasons	21	14.1
	149	99.9

WHY MADE TRIPS TO CITIES LIKE MILWAUKEE OR GREEN BAY OR TWIN CITIES	N	%
NA	68	45.6
Don't know, cnn't say	7	4.7
Employment purposes (includes better income)	22	14.8
Relatives there	11	7.4
Friends there	1	0.7
Both friends and relatives there	20	13.4
Because of a family event (marriage, sickness, burial, etc.)	5	3.4
Because of harvesting wild rice or hunting and fishing	0	0.0
Other reasons	15	10.1
	149	100.1

WISCONSIN INDIAN COMMUNITIES

EDUCATION: HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ONLY
(N=56)

SEX	N	%
NA	0	0.0
Male	23	41.1
Female	33	58.9
	56	100.0

AGE	N	%
NA	3	5.4
Yes	27	48.2
No	26	46.4
	56	100.0

AGE	N	%
NA or unknown	0	0.0
Up to and including 15	0	0.0
16-23	13	23.2
24-40	20	35.7
41-64	21	37.5
65 and above	2	3.6
	56	100.0

MARITAL STATUS	N	%
NA	0	0.0
Single	13	23.2
Married	36	64.3
Separated	3	5.4
Divorced	3	5.4
Widowed	1	1.8
	56	100.1

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	N	%
NA	3	5.4
Yes	25	44.6
No	28	50.0
	56	100.0

CHILDREN	N	%
NA	1	1.8
Yes	42	75.0
No	13	23.2
	56	100.0

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	16	28.6
One	17	30.3
Two	8	14.3
Three	2	3.6
Four	8	14.3
Five	2	3.6
Six	1	1.8
Seven	2	3.6
Eight	0	0.0
	56	100.1

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	19	33.9
One	10	17.9
Two	8	14.3
Three	7	12.5
Four	4	7.1
Five	6	10.7
Six	1	1.8
Seven	0	0.0
Eight	1	1.8
	56	100.0

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES)	N	%
NA	13	23.2
One	3	5.4
Two	7	12.5
Three	8	14.3
Four	6	10.7
Five	5	8.9
Six	2	3.6
Seven	3	5.4
Eight and above	9	16.1
	56	100.1

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) IN SECONDARY SCHOOL	N	%
NA	34	60.7
One	9	16.1
Two	5	8.9
Three	2	3.6
Four	2	3.6
Five and above	4	7.1
	56	100.0

LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN A CITY COUNTING THAT MOVE AND ALL PREVIOUS TIMES LIVED THERE BEFORE	N	%
NA or none	24	42.9
Less than 30 days	0	0.0
1-3 months	1	1.8
4-6 months	3	5.4
7-11 months	1	1.8
1-2 years	6	10.7
3-5 years	6	10.7
6-9 years	3	5.4
10 years and above	12	21.4
	56	100.1

ACTIVE DUTY IN MILITARY SERVICE	N	%
NA	9	16.1
Yes	14	25.0
No	33	58.9
	56	100.0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) IN PRIMARY SCHOOL	N	%
NA	29	51.8
One	9	16.1
Two	6	10.7
Three	8	14.3
Four	3	5.4
Five	0	0.0
Six and above	1	1.8
	56	100.1

LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN A CITY (MILWAUKEE, TWIN CITIES, GREEN BAY, CHICAGO, ETC.) DURING LAST MOVE THERE	N	%
NA or none	19	33.9
Less than 30 days	1	1.8
1-3 months	4	7.1
4-6 months	4	7.1
7-11 months	0	0.0
1-2 years	10	17.9
3-5 years	4	7.1
6-9 years	5	8.9
10 years and above	9	16.1
	56	99.9

LENGTH OF TIME LIVED AT PRESENT ADDRESS	N	%
NA	1	1.8
Less than 30 days	3	5.4
1-3 months	3	5.4
4-6 months	5	8.9
7-11 months	3	5.4
1-2 years	7	12.5
3-5 years	4	7.1
6-9 years	5	8.9
10 years and above	25	44.6
	56	100.0

UNION MEMBER	N	%
NA	12	21.4
Yes	8	14.3
No	36	64.3
	56	100.0

FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)	N	%
NA	18	32.1
0-5 years	4	7.1
6-8 years	16	28.6
9 years	6	10.7
10 years	1	1.8
11 years	1	1.8
12 years	7	12.5
13 years	2	3.6
College graduate	1	1.8
	56	100.0

MOTHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)	N	%
NA	15	26.8
0-5 years	3	5.4
6-8 years	17	30.3
9 years	2	3.6
10 years	5	8.9
11 years	3	5.4
12 years	10	17.9
13 years	1	1.8
College graduate	0	0.0
	56	100.1

YOUR OCCUPATION	N	%
NA	6	10.7
None	12	21.4
Unskilled work	10	17.9
Semi-skilled manual labor	8	14.3
Any skilled workman	2	3.6
Most clerical	10	17.9
Skilled professionals	5	8.9
Highly skilled professionals	1	1.8
Learned professions	2	3.6
	56	100.1

YOUR SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION (EVEN IF DECEASED)	N	%
NA	22	39.3
None	10	17.9
Unskilled work	7	12.5
Semi-skilled manual labor	6	10.7
Any skilled workman	4	7.1
Most clerical	1	1.8
Skilled professionals	6	10.7
Highly skilled professionals	0	0.0
Learned professions	0	0.0
	56	100.0

YOUR FATHER'S OCCUPATION (EVEN IF DECEASED)	N	%
NA	12	21.4
None	2	3.6
Unskilled work	19	33.9
Semi-skilled manual labor	5	8.9
Any skilled workman	12	21.4
Most clerical	3	5.4
Skilled professionals	3	5.4
Highly skilled professionals	0	0.0
Learned professions	0	0.0
	56	100.0

WHAT KIND OF TRAINING PROGRAM, IF ANY, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE?	N	%
NA	11	19.6
None or don't care	4	7.1
Unskilled work	2	3.6
Semi-skilled manual labor	5	8.9
Any skilled workman	8	14.3
Most clerical	12	21.4
Skilled professionals	9	16.1
Highly skilled professionals	4	7.1
Learned professions	1	1.8
	56	99.9

YOUR APPROXIMATE ANNUAL INCOME	N	%
NA	12	21.4
$0-999	5	8.9
$1000-1999	6	10.7
$2000-2999	7	12.5
$3000-3999	5	8.9
$4000-4999	5	8.9
$5000-5999	8	14.3
$6000-6999	3	5.4
$7000 and above	5	8.9
	56	99.9

TIME LAST VOTED IN A RESERVATION OR TRIBAL ELECTION	N	%
NA	15	26.8
Within past year	23	41.1
Within past 2-3 years	6	10.7
Sometime up to 5 years ago	1	1.8
Sometime in the more distant past	1	1.8
Never	10	17.9
	56	100.1

DESCENT (ANCESTRY) TRACED TO	N	%
NA	1	1.8
Americans of European ancestry other than Spanish (White, includes Jewish)	3	5.4
Americans of African ancestry (Negro)	0	0.0
Americans of Indian ancestry	52	92.9
Americans of Spanish or Mexican ancestry (Spanish-American)	0	0.0
Americans of Oriental ancestry	0	0.0
	56	100.1

TRIBAL AFFILIATION	N	%
NA	3	5.4
Chippewa	18	32.1
Pottawatomie	1	1.8
Winnebago	3	5.4
Menominee	0	0.0
Emigrant New York (Stockbridge-Muncie, Brotherton & Oneida)	29	51.8
Other	2	3.6
	56	100.1

RESERVATION OF OF BIRTH	N	%
NA	6	10.7
Reservation now living on	36	64.3
Another Wisconsin reservation	8	14.3
Another Minnesota reservation	1	1.8
Another Michigan reservation	0	0.0
Another North Dakota reservation	0	0.0
Another South Dakota reservation	0	0.0
Other	5	8.9
	56	100.0

RESERVATION LIVED ON FOR THE LONGEST TIME IN THE PAST	N	%
NA	8	14.3
Reservation now living on	45	80.4
Another Wisconsin reservation	0	0.0
Another Minnesota reservation	0	0.0
Another Michigan reservation	0	0.0
Another North Dakota reservation	0	0.0
Another South Dakota reservation	0	0.0
Urban area	1	1.8
Other	2	3.6
	56	100.1

INDIAN BLOOD	N	%
NA or unknown	3	5.4
Less than 1/4	2	3.6
1/4 to 1/2	11	19.6
1/2 to 3/4	8	14.3
3/4 to full	32	57.1
	56	100.0

NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE TO GREEN BAY OR MILWUAKEE DURING THE PAST YEAR	N	%
NA	0	0.0
None	18	32.1
One	3	5.4
Two	1	1.8
Several	6	10.7
Many	28	50.0
	56	100.0

WHY HAVE STAYED ON THE RESERVATION	N	%
NA	15	26.8
Don't know	5	8.9
Employment purposes (includes better income)	4	7.1
Relatives here	4	7.1
Friends here	1	1.8
Both friends and relatives here	16	28.6
To see what it was like	2	3.6
Other reasons	9	16.1
	56	100.0

HARVESTING WILD RICE BEEN A USEFUL SOURCE OF INCOME LATELY	N	%
NA	17	30.4
Yes	2	3.6
No	37	66.1
	56	100.1

NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE TO OTHER RESERVATIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR	N	%
NA	2	3.6
None	21	37.5
One	3	5.4
Two	12	21.4
Several	14	25.0
Many	4	7.1
	56	100.0

WHY MADE TRIPS TO CITIES LIKE MILWAUKEE OR GREEN BAY OR TWIN CITIES	N	%
NA	17	30.3
Don't know, can't say	5	8.9
Employment purposes (includes better income)	17	30.3
Relatives hhere	1	1.8
Friends there	2	3.6
Both friends and relatives there	9	16.1
Because of a family event (marriage, sickness, burial, etc.)	2	3.6
Because of harvesting wild rice or hunting or fishing	0	0.0
Other reasons	3	5.4
	56	100.0

WISCONSIN INDIAN COMMUNITIES

EDUCATION: NO ANSWERS ONLY
(N=8)

SEX	N	%
NA	2	25.0
Male	3	37.5
Female	3	37.5
	8	100.0

TELEPHONE	N	%
NA	2	25.0
Yes	2	25.0
No	4	50.0
	8	100.0

AGE	N	%
NA or unknown	2	25.0
Up to and including 15	0	0.0
16-23	0	0.0
24-40	1	12.5
41-64	1	12.5
65 and above	4	50.0
	8	100.0

MARITAL STATUS	N	%
NA	2	25.0
Single	2	25.0
Married	4	50.0
Separated	0	0.0
Divorced	0	0.0
Widowed	0	0.0
	8	100.0

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	N	%
NA	2	25.0
Yes	3	37.5
No	3	37.5
	8	100.0

CHILDREN	N	%
NA	3	37.5
Yes	4	50.0
No	1	12.5
	8	100.0

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	3	37.5
One	2	25.0
Two	1	12.5
Three	1	12.5
Four	1	12.5
Five	0	0.0
Six	0	0.0
Seven	0	0.0
Eight	0	0.0
	8	100.0

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	5	62.5
One	2	25.0
Two	0	0.0
Three	1	12.5
Four	0	0.0
Five	0	0.0
Six	0	0.0
Seven	0	0.0
Eight	0	0.0
	8	100.0

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES)	N	%
NA	3	37.5
One	0	0.0
Two	3	37.5
Three	1	12.5
Four	0	0.0
Five	0	0.0
Six	0	0.0
Seven	1	12.5
Eight and above	0	0.0
	8	100.0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) IN SECONDARY SCHOOL	N	%
NA	8	100.0
One	0	0.0
Two	0	0.0
Three	0	0.0
Four	0	0.0
Five and above	0	0.0
	8	100.0

LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN A CITY COUNTING THAT MOVE AND ALL PREVIOUS TIMES LIVED THERE BEFORE	N	%
NA or none	8	100.0
Less than 30 days	0	0.0
1-3 months	0	0.0
4-6 months	0	0.0
7-11 months	0	0.0
1-2 years	0	0.0
3-5 years	0	0.0
6-9 years	0	0.0
10 years and above	0	0.0
	8	100.0

ACTIVE DUTY IN MILITARY SERVICE	N	%
NA	3	37.5
Yes	0	0.0
No	5	62.5
	8	100.0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) IN PRIMARY SCHOOL	N	%
NA	7	87.5
One	0	0.0
Two	1	12.5
Three	0	0.0
Four	0	0.0
Five	0	0.0
Six and above	0	0.0
	8	100.0

LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN A CITY (MILWAUKEE, TWIN CITIES, GREEN BAY, CHICAGO, ETC.) DURING LAST MOVE THERE	N	%
NA or none	8	100.0
Less than 30 days	0	0.0
1-3 months	0	0.0
4-6 months	0	0.0
7-11 months	0	0.0
1-2 years	0	0.0
3-5 years	0	0.0
6-9 years	0	0.0
10 years and above	0	0.0
	8	100.0

LENGTH OF TIME LIVED AT PRESENT ADDRESS	N	%
NA	2	25.0
Less than 30 days	0	0.0
1-3 months	0	0.0
4-6 months	0	0.0
7-11 months	0	0.0
1-2 years	0	0.0
3-5 years	0	0.0
6-9 years	0	0.0
10 years and above	6	75.0
	8	100.0

UNION MEMBER	N	%
NA	3	37.5
Yes	0	0.0
No	5	62.5
	8	100.0

FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	N	%
NA	6	75.0
0-5 years	0	0.0
6-8 years	1	12.5
9 years	1	12.5
10 years	0	0.0
11 years	0	0.0
12 years	0	0.0
13 yerrs	0	0.0
College graduate	0	0.0
	8	100.0

MOTHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	N	%
NA	6	75.0
0-5 years	0	0.0
6-8 years	1	12.5
9 years	1	12.5
10 years	0	0.0
11 years	0	0.0
12 years	0	0.0
13 years	0	0.0
College graduate	0	0.0
	8	100.0

YOUR OCCUPATION	N	%
NA	2	25.0
None	1	12.5
Unskilled work	4	50.0
Semi-sklIled manual labor	0	0.0
Any skilled workman	1	12.5
Most clerical	0	0.0
Skilled professionals	0	0.0
Highly skilled professionals	0	0.0
Learned professions	0	0.0
	8	100.0

YOUR SPOUSE'S OFCUPATION (EVEN IF DECEASED)	N	%
NA	4	50.0
None	0	0.0
Unskilled work	2	25.0
Semi-skilled manual labor	1	12.5
Any skilled workman	0	0.0
Most clerical	0	0.0
Skilled professionals	1	12.5
Highly skilled professionals	0	0.0
Learned professions	0	0.0
	8	100.0

YOUR FATHER'S OCCUPATION (EVEN IF DECEASED)	N	%
NA	3	37.5
None	1	12.5
Unskilled work	4	50.0
Semi-skilled manual labor	0	0.0
Any skilled workman	0	0.0
Most clerical	0	0.0
Skilled professionals	0	0.0
Highly skilled professionals	0	0.0
Learned professions	0	0.0
	8	100.0

WHAT KIND OF TRAINING PROGRAM, IF ANY, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE?	N	%
NA	3	37.5
None or don't care	3	37.5
Unskilled work	0	0.0
Semi-skilled manual labor	0	0.0
Any skilled workman	0	0.0
Most clerical	1	12.5
Skilled professionals	1	12.5
Highly skilled professionals	0	0.0
Learned professions	0	0.0
	8	100.0

YOUR APPROXIMATE ANNUAL INCOME	N	%
NA	4	50.0
$0-999	2	25.0
$1000-1999	0	0.0
$2000-2999	2	25.0
$3000-3999	0	0.0
$4000-4999	0	0.0
$5000-5999	0	0.0
$6000-6999	0	0.0
$7000 and above	0	0.0
	8	100.0

TIME LAST VOTED IN A RESERVATION OR TRIBAL ELECTION	N	%
NA	3	37.5
Within past year	2	25.0
Within past 2-3 years	0	0.0
Sometime up to 5 years ago	0	0.0
Sometime in the more distant past	1	12.5
Never	2	25.0
	8	100.0

DESCENT (ANCESTRY) TRACED TO	N	%
NA	2	25.0
Americans of European ancestry other than Spanish (White, including Jewish)	1	12.5
Americans of African ancestry (Negro)	0	0.0
Americans of Indian ancestry	5	62.5
Americans of Spanish or Mexican ancestry (Spanish-American)	0	0.0
Americans of Oriental ancestry	0	0.0
	8	100.0

TRIBAL AFFILIATOON	N	%
NA	2	25.0
Chippewa	3	37.5
Pottawatomie	1	12.5
Winnebago	0	0.0
Menominee	0	0.0
Emigrant New York (Stockbridge-Muncie, Brotherton & Oneida)	1	12.5
Other	1	12.5
	8	100.0

RESERVATION OF BIRTH	N	%
NA	2	25.0
Reservation now living on	5	62.5
Another Wisconsin reservation	0	0.0
Another Minnesota reservation	0	0.0
Another Michigan reservation	0	0.0
Another North Dakota reservation	0	0.0
Another South Dakota reservation	0	0.0
Other	1	12.5
	8	100.0

RESERVATION LIVED ON FOR THE LONGEST TIME IN THE PAST	N	%
NA	2	25.0
Reservation now living on	6	75.0
Another Wisconsin reservation	0	0.0
Another Minnesota reservation	0	0.0
Another Michigan reservation	0	0.0
Another North Dakota reservation	0	0.0
Another South Dakota reservation	0	0.0
Urban area	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0
	8	100.0

INDIAN BLOOD	N	%
NA or unknown	3	37.5
Less than 1/4	0	0.0
1/4 to 1/2	0	0.0
1/2 to 3/4	1	12.5
3/4 to full	4	50.0
	8	100.0

HARVESTING WILD RICE BEEN A USEFUL SOURCE OF INCOME LATELY	N	%
NA	2	25.0
Yes	0	0.0
No	6	75.0
	8	100.0

NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE TO GREEN BAY OR MILWAUKEE DURING THE PAST YEAR	N	%
NA	3	37.5
None	4	50.0
One	0	0.0
Two	0	0.0
Several	0	0.0
Many	1	12.5
	8	100.0

NUMBER OF TRIPS MADE TO OTHER RESERVATIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR	N	%
NA	3	37.5
None	4	50.0
One	0	0.0
Two	1	12.5
Several	0	0.0
Many	0	0.0
	8	100.0

WHY HAVE STAYED ON THE RESERVATION	N	%
NA	3	37.5
Don't know	0	0.0
Employment purposes (including beyter income)	0	0.0
Relatives here	0	0.0
Friends here	1	12.5
Both friends and relatives here	2	25.0
To see what it was like	0	0.0
Other reasons	2	25.0
	8	100.0

WHY MADE TRIPS TO CITIES LIKE MILWAUKEE OR GREEN BAY OR TWIN CITIES	N	%
NA	6	75.0
Don't know, can't say	1	12.5
Employment purposes (including better income)	0	0.0
Relatives there	0	0.0
Friends there	0	0.0
Both friends and relatives there	0	0.0
Because of a family event (marriage, sickness, burial,etc.)	1	12.5
Because of harvesting wild rice or hunting or fishing	0	0.0
Other reasons	0	0.0
	8	100.0